PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,745—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th Dec.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	7284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	9284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec. 1902
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4951	17th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfeld	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meerovi	5,595	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

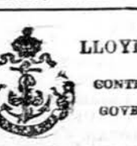
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 15th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,332	Negre	18th Dec. 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,328	Renes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X.	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,197	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,011 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

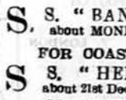
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 21st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the First-class Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 22nd instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,
FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th December, 1902.

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS 1902.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

XMAS CAKES.

			Rs. a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...	...	1 0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	...	...	1 4	"
Do. do. Almond Iced	...	...	1 8	"

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)

AGAINST

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."
I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.
I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.
JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad
This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE GREAT

DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechanical Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

	Rs. a.
No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122 8
No. 30 do. 9 "	141 4
No. 40 do. 12 "	160 0

"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India ... 2 0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch ... 45 0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

	Rs. a.
No. 30, magnifying 9 times	56 0
No. 40 do 12 "	64 0

TELESCOPES.

Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

	Rs. a.
Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20 0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22 8
Ditto. larger size, 19 lines objective, closed 10 in., extended 30 in. including case	25 0
Ditto. do. oxidized mounts	27 8
Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60 0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85 0

WRIST WATCHES.

MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH, THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32 0
Crystal face Real Silver Case, with Leather Wristlet	42 8
Crystal face Gold case	160 0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Strap	25 0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Strap	32 0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs. 35
Real Silver Do. do.	" 50
Do. Hunting case	" 55
Do. Half-hunting case	" 60

ORMOLU CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.
Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From ... Rs. 35

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.

In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements, bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs. 55
4 " Striking Clock	" 65
6 " Time-piece	" 75
6 " Striking Clock	" 90
Cheaper Drums from	" 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags From	57 0
Gentlemen's Do. "	140 0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	35 0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	" 18 0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	" 8 0
Silver-cased Gold-mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	" 12 0
Silver Sovereign Purses	" 8 8
Do. with Watch combined	" 23 0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	" 10 0
Ladies' Do. do.	" 18 0
Silver Match Boxes	" 3 0
Silver Key Chains	" 12 0
Silver Cigar Cutters	" 5 0
Silver Cigarette Cases	" 18 0
Silver Manicure Sets	" 21 0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	" 2 0
Gold Do. do.	" 36 0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	" 11 0
Gun Metal Card cases	" 12 0
Gun Metal Pencils	" 3 8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	" 50 0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	" 20 0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	" 40 0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	" 90 0

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,

NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL

SILKS AND NOVELTIES.

A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.

EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Alberts, per box of 100	2 4	No. 5, Extra Fine, per 100	4 8
Hanems, per box of 100	3 0	Grand Format, in 50's	5 8
No. 8, Medium Size	3 4	La Favourite, Gold Tipped, per 100	4
No. 8, Large Size	3 12	Khartoum, Cork Tipped, per 100	3 12

Liberal Discount allowed to MESSES, CLUBS, HOTELS and TRADE,
SPECIAL CONCESSION: In order to test these, 500 and upwards will be sent carriage paid during December only. Up-country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

SOLE IMPORTERS. { D. MERWAN & CO., 30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. } GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,

WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

GRAND OPEN-AIR CONCERT,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 18TH INST. AT 9 P.M.

IN AID OF
THE POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.
PATRONS:
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

No. 1 Overture ..." The Minstrel" ..... Lamothe.
THE ORCHESTRA.
No. 2 Song ..." Soldier Jim" ..... Chesham.
MR. CHAS. PINCKNEY.
No. 3 Song ..." Dreams of My Own Land " ..... Deane.
Miss EMILY DAY.
No. 4 Selection ..." The Chinese Honeymoon " ..... Talbot.
THE ORCHESTRA.
No. 5 Song ..." Husband" ..... Rockel.
MRS. L. W. MICHAEL.
No. 6 Song (Comic)." How They Nurse Baby".Herr Muther.
MR. S. H. CLARKE.
No. 7 Waltz ..." Ensueno Dedactor" ... Rozas.
THE ORCHESTRA.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

o. 1 March ..." A Frangese" ..... John.
THE ORCHESTRA.
2 Song ..." A Jovial Monk Am I" ... Audran.
MR. GEO. COPPARD.
No. 3 Song ..." Selected" .....
MADAME SCHULTZ.
No. 4 Song ..." My Queen" ..... Blumenthal"
MR. G. E. THOMAS.
No. 5 Intermezzo..." Music hath charms"..... W. Crowe.
THE ORCHESTRA.
No. 6 Song (Comic)," It was a sad sad day for me" ..... W. Bard.
MR. CORNWALLIS SMITH.
No. 7 Selection..."The Three Little Maids"..Talbot.
THE ORCHESTRA.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

ADMISSION Re. 1.

Reserved Tables, Annas 8 each.
Tables Reserved at the door, Re. 1 each.
Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS, 1st and 2nd Class and Deck, as well as CARGO, are BOOKED to EAST AFRICAN PORTS per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," sailing hence on the 1st JANUARY, 1903, with direct transhipment at Aden to the s. s. "Carinthia." For further particulars, apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Stret, Bombay

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "TIROL," from CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN and landed in the Prince's Dock C Shed.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th December, 1902.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and RE-OPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th.

Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

NOTICE.

THE Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late Mrs. ROSA MARIA VAZ MARTYN are prepared to receive Proposals and Tenders for the purchase of the following properties—

1. A piece of Government Land, containing 569 square-yards, with the Building standing thereon, Ward Nos. 680 and 6808, Street Nos. 11, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 13, situate at Church Street and D'Lima Street, Mazagon.

2. A piece of land of the same tenure, containing 269 square yards, with Building standing thereon, Ward No. 6851, Street Nos. 8, 10, 12 situate at Nooland Street, Mazagon.

3. A piece of land of the same tenure, containing 90 80 square yards, with Building standing thereon, Ward No. 6850, Street No. 6, situate at Nooland Street, Mazagon.

The Tenders or Proposals in Writing will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, superscribed "Re Estate of the late Mrs. Rosa Maria Vaz Martyn," up to the 20th December, 1902, and will be opened on the 22nd instant and considered.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1902.

SMETHAM, BYRNE, & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executors.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME for a NEW STREET extending from HORNBY ROAD to PALTAN ROAD along THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF the CRAWFORD MAKRET IN ESPLANADE SECTION, A. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of a NEW STREET extending eastwards in a direct line from HORNBY ROAD to PALTAN ROAD along the Southern Boundary of the CRAWFORD MARKET.

The area comprised in the said Scheme is estimated to contain about 1,470 square yards or thereabouts, and is situated within the Municipal Ward A. of the City of Bombay, and is within the following limits :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the north by the Crawford Market, on and towards the east by Paltan Road, on and towards the south by property vested in the said Trustees being part of the lands numbered 13 in Schedule C to the said Act, and described as the Triangular Plot south of Crawford Market, and on and towards the west by Hornby Road.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the place, where Particulars of the said Scheme, a map of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more person and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is REQUESTED that all enquiries in connection with accommodation at the Apollo Bandar on the occasion of the arrival of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT, may be made to the undersigned IN WRITING ONLY, giving full address, when a reply or Card is asked for.

H. V. R. KEMBALL, C. E,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of an experienced JUNIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER, on Rs. 300, rising by an annual increments to Rs. 400 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 per mensem conveyance allowance.

Applications stating age and qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to the 21st December, 1902, by

THE ENGINEER,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DELHI.

LAURIES HOTEL.

FEW ROOMS AVAILABLE

FOR DARBAR.

APPLY EARLY,

Delhi, 15th December, 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets will be ISSUED over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES. For particulars see notices exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th November, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the Fifth day of January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of about 7,030 Tons of COAL, for delivery from alongside Steamer, Bombay Harbour, between February and December, 1903.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further deposit of Rs. 1,000 will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 18th December, 1902.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WANTED

A qualified and experienced SUB-ENGINEER and an OVERSEER.

Applications giving full and detailed particulars of qualifications, experience and age and accompanied by copies of Testimonials must be sent to Undersigned by the 10th January next.

The pay will be as follows :—

SUB-ENGINEER, Rs. 200 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.

OVERSEER, Rs 80 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs 100.

SUB-ENGINEER,—Applicants with academical qualifications preferred.

Appointment applied for to be legibly written on outside of envelope.

By Order,

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst, C. E.
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Dated Mazgon Karachi, the 6th December, 1902,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of GOSWAMI VALLABHRAIJI VITHALRAIJI alias VALLABHURMA, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Vaishnava Maharaja by profession, deceased.

MEGJI KOREJI of Bombay Bhattia Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Khand Bazar out side the Fort, one of the Executors, (according to the tenor) and one o the Trustees named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twelfth Day of December in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 13th day of December, 1902.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CHRISTMAS—1902.

BEYNONS, ATKINSON & BOURJOIS PERFUMES

at Re. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8 and 2-4.

ARE ACCEPTABLE

PRESENTS

FOR LADIES.

BEYNON & Co.,

ESPLANADE, FORT, BOMBAY.

E. N. ANTIA,

GENERAL MERCHANT,

3RD BLOCK SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS,

CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received,—MAROKS & Co., LD.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

---

CLEARANCE SALE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY, of all descriptions. Charming Presents for the Season, 20 per cent. discount off our Nett Cash Prices.—H. VOGEL & Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SEND for our 1903 Prospectus for BOOKKEEPING, SHORT-HAND, and TYPEWRITING.—ENGLISH TYPEWRITING Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUSIN URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest Covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new Consignment just landed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co.

CORONATION STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have OPENED their CORONATION STUDIO at DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of Photographic work. They have taken nearly 200 interesting Photographs of the recent Manœuvres and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Main Street, Poona.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 120 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 12 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription 12s. 15 per year India and Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable to wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s. for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

105

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, } Managers.
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AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, IRIGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram,

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months	4½
" 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hangkong,	
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow,	
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,	
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,	
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,	
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,	
Twaiping,	Manila	Kobe,	
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.

No. 5-12.

AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD.,
COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & SONS.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH.

This is the LAST TIME we will give

Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers,

UP TO THE 31ST JANUARY, 1903.

A LADY'S SILVER OR OXIDIZED WRISTLET WATCH,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8,
WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.

—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time-keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc,

—OR A—
Set of CORONATION STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2,
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN, Rs. 1.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	" 100 "	200
2 Do.	" 75 "	150
4 Do.	" 50 "	200
10 Do.	" 25 "	250
100 Do.	" 10 "	1,000
200 Do.	" 5 "	1,000
200 Do.	" 1 "	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
T JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line; Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

SALE.

SURPLUS ELECTRICAL STOCK, Dinamos, Arc, Incandescent Lamps, Fittings, Telephones, Bells, Wires, Cables, Lathes, Drilling, Punching and Polishing Machines, Workshop Tools and Materials SOLD at HALF PRICE to clear premises.

NOTICE.

OUR Constituents are hereby requested to REMOVE before the 31st of January, 1903, any of their goods lying with us either for repairs or otherwise, and to note the CHANGE of our ADDRESS from 1st of February, 1903, when our OFFICE and SHOW ROOM will be SHIFTED from Hornby Row to APOLLO STREET, SIRDAR'S PALACE,

C. JOST & Co.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
Hornby

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POON

JUST UNPACKED.

XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!
CORONATION CARDS!!!

From As. 2 to Rs. 3-8 Each.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. M. BHESANIA
MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in
CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS
of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

SECURITIES—

2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 11/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/2ex.	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35 3/16	=	— 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/2	=	+ 1/4
2 months hence	22 1/2	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York	48 5/8	=	+ 5/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·44 1/2	=	— 3/4
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	"
6 " "	3 3/4	pr ct =	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct =	+ 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4	pr ct =	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1/2	pr ct =	— 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1/2	pr ct =	unchanged

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9-11 Dec.-Jan. Tone dull.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £62-10.
Yellow Metal 5 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.
Rubber,—Para Rubber 3s. 6 1-2d.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,700,000.
Rapeseed,—Yellow Cawnpore 35. Nov.-Dec. Sellers Tone quiet.
Linseed—Linseed Bold 44 1-4. Apl.-May. Sellers Tone steady.
Coffee—Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.
Arrival—Steamer Massilia.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·58 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 37,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April
4·52 plus 2	4·52 plus 2	4·52 plus 2	4·52 plus 2
Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·52 plus 2	4·53 plus 3	4·53 plus 3	4·53 plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	50,000	bales.
" Do. last year	69,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	17,000	"
" Continent	9,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8·70 plus	5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·53 plus	·12
Do. do. March	8·32 plus	·3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-16 plus 1-16
Futures month of March	8 26 plus ·6
Do. June	8·33 plus ·7
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th December, 1902:—

Cotton	8,187 bales.
Wheat	10,946 cwts.
Linseed	2,368 "
Rapeseed	Nil "
Gingellyseed	24,530 "
Poppyseed	30 "
Groundnuts	2 "
Castorseed	4,979 "
Rice	10,483 "
Myrabollams	3,396 "
Cottonseed	13,945 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	120
Shanghai 30 " "	165
Japan 30 " "	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet

Cash	Rs. 97-6
1st Settlement	Rs. 97-5

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	4		
Forward April-May	7	13		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14		
Do. Gujarat forward April May	6	5		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	4		
Forward April-May	7	8		
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready	23	12		
Forward April-May.	24	0		
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby	35	3-4		
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.				
Howree Khandesh Ready	37	4		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	36	1-2		
25 " "	36			
50 " "	34			
Black Kutnee	32	4		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	32,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·48 —4	4·48 —4	4·48 —4	4·48 —4
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug. Aug.-Sept.
4·49 —3	4·50 —3	4·50 —3	4·50 —3 4,45 —3

COTTON.—At opening this morning there was an easier feeling in the market and in the Sutta Bazaar, prices were about Rs. 1 per candy easier. But at the close quotations have again steadied up to yesterday's rates. A good business is reported in Spot Cotton at Colaba and the market closed steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	153	—	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	168	160	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G) ...	168	160	...	do
Belati, M G	179	173	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	167	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum..	181	175	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	186	180	175	do
Akola do				
Khamgaum do	...	181	175	... do
Karanja do				
Broach do ...	202	...	195	25 Mar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 11, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut W Maurice Anderson, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
GEMMELL—December 14, at 10, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of John Gemmell, of a son.
ISMAIL—December 13, at Dilkosha, Dacca, the youngest sister of Nawab Salimollah, wife of K M Ismail, of a daughter.
SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—December 11, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain W E Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter, still-born.
WALLACE—December 13, at their residence, 50, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Robert Wallace, M D, F R C S, of a daughter.
WATKINS—December 4, at Jamalpur, the wife of O W Watkins, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

IZAT—STURROCK—December 5, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev T Scott, M A, Andrew H Izat, to Maida, daughter of John Sturrock, Esq, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—December 9, at Umballa, of enteric fever, Lieut R H A Ellis, No. 7 Mountain Battery, R G A, the eldest son of R Adam Ellis, Esq. The Warren, Wanstead.
GRIEVE—December 14, at Cleveland Town, Bangalore, Michael Richard Grieve, in the 10th week of his life.
VAN SPALL—December 10, at Manantoddy, North Wynaad, Malabar. Annie Van Spall, widow of George Christian Van Spall and the beloved mother of Mrs C J Jacobi.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 1-21m. 1-25a., Low water, 7-28m., 7-8a.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Unveiling of Lord Sandhurst's Statue by H. E. the Governor, Esplanade, 4-45 p. m.
University Examination Results Matriculation.
Promenade Concert, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sydney entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Hereinee left on Tuesday, and the steamer Mexican Prince left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Marquis Bacquehaem, Khandalla, and Chusan left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon per extra s. s. China will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per transport Lake Manitoba will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on the 20th instant.

SALE OF THE STEAM SHIP GULF OF TRINIDAD.—Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner of the High Court, put up to sale by public auction, at his office in the court house yesterday afternoon, the steam ship Gulf of Trinidad in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in suit No. 66 of 1902, dated 27 h September 1902. In the suit in question Mr. Chubildas Lullubhoy and another trading under the style of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. were the plaintiffs, and Essabhoy Molla Abdeally, Borah, was the defendant. There was a fair attendance of bidders at the sale and the steamer was eventually knocked down to Mr. Chabildas Lullubhoy for the sum of Rs. 1,50,000.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector O'Keeffe charged Godaveridas Raghuzirdas with criminal misappropriation in respect of three pearls valued at Rs. 41, belonging to Gordhandas Chunilal, a broker, residing in Galwadi. Complainant said that on the 12th instant at about 5-30 p. m., he got the pearls weighed at the charity scales. On his way back he stopped at a shop in Kalbadevi Road to pay some money to the shop-keeper. When he put his hand in his pocket he found that the pearls had disappeared and he informed the police at once. Accused was arrested at Marwari Bazaar while selling two of the pearls to a Baria. He made a statement upon which the third pearl was recovered from a person to whom he had sold it four days previous to his arrest. Accused said that he had found the pearls lying on the road. The Magistrate sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET IN A TRAM-CAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Madhowji Soonderji with picking the pocket of one Madhowji Valabji. It appeared that on Tuesday afternoon at about half past three o'clock complainant got into a tram-car at the Crawford Market proceeding towards Bori Bunder. He was standing on the foot-board looking for a seat when accused also boarded the tram, and extracted a purse containing three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, a gold finger ring, one silver stud and a piece of gold, collectively valued at Rs. 60-12 from his pocket. The tram inspector saw it and asked the complainant if he had lost anything. The police were sent for and the purse was recovered from accused's hands. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. The Magistrate remarked that he seemed to be a very expert pick-pocket and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED HORSMAN.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Alfred Horsman, Manager and Secretary of the "Madras Times" Printing and Publishing Company. He died early on Monday morning, quite suddenly, in the office premises. Mr. Horsman was born in London about 42 or 43 years ago, and worked with the "Daily Graphic" and the "Graphic." He came out to India to the "Madras Times" in April, 1891, when Mr. H. Ormerod was Editor, and has been working with that paper ever since. In all his period of service he was only Home on four months' leave, and was shortly proceeding to England again for six months. Some days ago he slipped down some stairs, which were wet and slippery, a window having been left open letting in heavy rain which had fallen that evening. He felt a pain in his side, and on Sunday was not feeling better. About 10 o'clock that night he retired to bed, and on Monday morning when his butler walked into his room he found his master in convulsions. He ran to summon Mr. Sheppard of the Editorial staff, but life was extinct when he arrived. Mr. Horsman's wife and children are at Home.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. S. Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 15th with the following details on board:—One officer and 22 men, West Yorkshire Regiment; one officer and 22 men, Cheshire Regiment; two men and 5 recruits, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; one man and one woman, Army Hospital Corps; one clerk, one woman, two children, and six followers, Supply and Transport Corps; one sirdar, eight lascars, 2 women, and five children, Ordnance Department.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Diseases.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	4	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	12
E Maragon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	17	13	107
Total plague deaths to date	121,661	101,120	
Same date last year	4	24	115

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROUND THE WORLD IN SEVENTY-FIVE MINUTES.

On Tuesday night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. H. M. Neile, M. A., of the C. M. S., the subject announced being "Round the World in Seventy-five Minutes." The various scenes of interest supposed to be visited in such a rapid tour were illustrated by lantern views. Beginning with London Bridge the lecturer spoke of the enormous traffic carried on between the Middlesex and Surrey prticns of the metropolis over that bridge, which is the furthest down the river of all the bridges over the Thames. He then passed to Paris, and after explaining how the long straight streets were designed by Napoleon for his guns to sweep through the city in the event of any popular rising, he showed and briefly commented on the Louvre, the Hotel de Ville, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Berlin was next visited, Berlin "on the Spree," then St. Petersburg with its Winter Palace and other famous buildings, Moscow with its ivory throne, its enormous bell, its trophy of canons taken from the French, and its dismal dismissal prison for the convicts on their way to Siberia. Passing southwards Vienna was next shown, and the chief Italian cities, Venice, Rome, Genoa, and Naples, each of them full of interest and teeming with historical associations. The lecturer then turned eastwards to Athens which has just received an embassy from Persia, the first since Xerxes demanded earth and water these twenty-four centuries ago. From Athens he passed to Constantinople beautiful until you enter it, then to places in the Holy Land, Joppa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth, and in Egypt, Alexandria, Cairo, and the Sphinx, Port Said, and the Ship Canal. He briefly commented upon each of these, and also upon Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, the Peak of Teneriffe and Free town in West Africa, and then hastened on to India to show a view of Bombay, and the Taj Mahal at Agra, of which he gave a short description. Singapore, Hongkong, Pekin, and Yokohama were the next scenes; and then crossing the equator, the three chief cities of New Zealand were shown—Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin; and in Australia, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Returning northwards he touched at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, and so passed on to America. On that continent the views were of San Francisco, the Yosemite Valley, the Mormon, city, Niagara in full flood, Niagara in mid-winter Montreal, Washington, and Philadelphia. This last city is chiefly famous for its Independence Hall, where the Declaration of "Independence" was signed in 1776. Our American cousins affect to be proud of this Declaration, but it is well both for the mother country and her daughter colonies that no more of them have followed that unfilial example. The concluding scenes were Dublin and Liverpool, and the lecturer finished with an account of a very uproarious meeting in Liverpool where the disturbance raised by the Roman Catholics against the Bible was allayed by the singing of a hymn in the Irish language. The audience then reverted to Bombay, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Hussanali Mahomedali, a Bohra, was charged at the instance of Mr. Phirozshah Rustomjee Patel, Manager to Mr. Alois Schweiger, with infringing the Trade Marks' Act.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nimachwala, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

Some of the witnesses for the prosecution having failed to give evidence in support of their case, Mr. Jardine applied to cross-examine them.

The application was not granted.

Mr. Phirozshaw Rustomjee Patel, Manager to Mr. Alois Schweiger in Bombay, said Mr. Schweiger had been doing business in his own name for a year and a half. He imported paper from Germany and Austria. He had been importing printing paper and all sorts of writing paper under particular labels. Witness was shown three labels, two of which he identified as his. He had got a salesman named Fazel Cassam Hirji, who went to Sutar Chawl under his directions and gave him certain information. Upon that he gave certain instructions to Manecklal Chunilal Chinoy. When Manecklal came to him he was accompanied by his "munim." Witness gave three labels to Manecklal, two of them being "sepoy chhap" and one "ghoda chhap," and directed Manecklal's attention especially to one of the "sepoy chhap" labels. Manecklal subsequently came to him with the packet complained of. After that he filed an information.

The label on the packet was liable to mislead purchasers into thinking that it was Alois Schweiger's "sepoy chapp" as his labels had been known as "sepoy chhap" over ten years, and the label on the packet was also known as "sepoy chhap" in the market. It was the first that witness had come across. Witness applied for a search warrant and executed it on the shop and godown of the accused on the 5th instant.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 17.

Wednesday.—The barometer has changed by only small amounts except in the south peninsula and further Kashmir where it has risen briskly. Winds continue abnormal in direction in Burma. Showers have fallen in the south peninsula. Wellington has received 2 1-2 inches which is the only important fall reported. The weather is fine and settled with unusually high temperature over the greater part of the country. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in very large excess over the central parts of the country, the excess being shown chiefly in the minimum or night temperature which ranged from 15 to 17 degrees higher than usual at Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Nowgong, and Chanda. The mean temperature was normal in the West and Central Punjab, Sind, north and east Bengal and Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly in the extreme south of the Peninsula and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to light.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 8° in defect at Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Belgaum and 5° to 8° in excess in Berar, Rajputana and Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The minimum continues to be in large excess in almost all districts. The temperature ranged from 89° at Khandwa and Deesa to 39° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency, over the Deccan, along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri and at Jaipur, Khandwa and Rajpur. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Aurangabad, Cochin, Secunderatad, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Nagapatam and Belgaum.

Weather.—The isobars indicate an area of low pressure on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Calicut where weather is only slightly unsettled. Local scattered rain is likely in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. SYDNEY.

THE following passengers will sail for Marseilles, etc., to-day, at 11 a.m., direct from Prince's Dock C Shed. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 10-15 a.m., sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Shed, at 9 a.m., with all their baggage.

Mr and Mrs Carre	Mr Dellern
Mrs Rougier	Mr E M Pratt
Mr and Mrs Bourdillon and child	Mr Weir child and nurse
Mr Charria	Capt and Mrs Aranjo mother and 3 children
Mr Faucompie	Mr M Prasad
Mr Coste	Mr Bhatt
Mr and Mrs Geil	Mr Walker
Mr and Mrs Roy Roux	Capt G R Macnab

FOR ADEN.—Mr A Besse

QUITE an epidemic of crimes of violence has broken out in Australia, and, according to the chief Inspector of Police in Brisbane, the Queensland metropolis, it is due to the protracted drought. His theory is that the drought has driven into the coastal cities and towns all the bad and doubtful characters who in normal times are dispersed throughout the bush in the interior.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ANOTHER ALLEGED WILL FORGERY CASE.

Jetha Visram, Rattansey Virji, Jairam Hansraj, and Gangji Jetha, all Hindoos, were charged—accused No. 1 with the forgery of the will of Gopal Visram, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with abetment of the forgery. They were further charged with perjury and using as genuine a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3; and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia for the other accused.

Canji Hamji, a witness for the prosecution, in cross-examination by Mr. Davar, said that he was first employed by Jetha and Govind about five or six years ago. Before that he was in the service of a muccadum named Raghu Waljee and Visram Ebrahim and Co. In 1880 he was convicted of theft, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He attested the will of Gopal Visram. When he attested the first will he did not know that it was a forged will, but when he attested the second will he knew that it was forged. He was not promised a single pie for attesting the latter will. He was then in the service of Jetha and Govind, and he felt bound to obey their orders for doing so. He was told that there was no fear or danger to him for doing so. Subsequently he made a false affidavit, stating that he attested the will in the presence of Gopal Visram on the date mentioned therein. It was at his master's request. He did not repent having done this wrong thing after he had received a summons in this case. He was served with a notice, but he did not read it. At his master's dictation he made another affidavit in connection with the sanction matter. He gave instructions to have that affidavit prepared by Mr. Mody of Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, and Mody. Jetha, Govind, Bhanjee, and Dosa were present at the time. Both these affidavits were materially false. He saw Mr. Brewin and Mr. Sloane, and told them that he was guilty in the matter. On the last day he was informed by Mr. Sloane that he would be granted a pardon. Nobody told him about it, but he requested them to arrange and get a pardon for him. Till that morning he had no hopes of being pardoned at all. He first of all saw Kesowjee Nathu Sailor, who had been his friend and master. He told him how he had been led into committing the offence. He had no acquaintance with police officers. He first of all saw Mr. Brewin with Sulleman Gullam Husain. Both of them wanted him to make a statement. Sulleman said that Govind was making use of threats towards him. Witness was very anxious to tell Mr. Brewin everything. A week later, witness and Sulleman made statements to Mr. Brewin in Mr. Sloane's presence. Before he was pardoned, witness was taken to the Public Prosecutor, and there he made a statement. Witness knew Gopal Visram by sight and knew where he lived. Witness used to live in the same house as Jetha and Govind. He believed he attested the will of Gopal a month after his death at Jethas "pedhi." At the date of the first attestation, he did not know that Gopal was dead.

Mr. Sloane, Inspector, Bombay Police, said he had charge of this case under the directions of the Public Prosecutor. At first, in this case, there were six accused persons. The Magistrate discharged Govind before going into the evidence on hearing Mr. Vellinker's argument that no sanction was given to prosecute him. Canjee Ramjee was afterwards pardoned, and made King's evidence. He was taken to the Public Prosecutor and made a statement to him.

In cross-examination by Mr. Davar, witness said he was employed in this case at the request of the Public Prosecutor. This was the third or fourth will case in which he was engaged. After the police case had commenced, Mr. Brewin introduced Canjee Ramjee. Mr. Brewin was not in charge of this case.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said this was at first a private prosecution, but as the complainant had no means the Public Prosecutor was requested to take up the case.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the court adjourned until this morning.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT PANCHGANI.

A Panchgani correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—Yesterday the friends and relations of the students belonging to the Z. B. M. High School for Girls and Boys in this pretty and health-giving little hill station, assembled to witness the annual prize distribution. Mr. Redman, the chaplain, gave a short account of the great progress made during the past year, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Government grant was just doubled. It must, indeed, be a great pleasure to parents to know that their little ones receive excellent instruction besides enjoying a healthy and bracing climate. A stranger cannot help noticing the delightful and happy home-life which these children enjoy. They are now about to enjoy the Christmas holidays, and but one sad thought remains—it is that when the school re-opens early in February, Miss King, the Lady Superintendent, who has so ably carried on the work during the absence of Miss Kimmins on furlough, and who by her charm of manner has won all hearts, will not be here to welcome them. They will, however, have the pleasure of having Miss Kimmins once again in their midst, and restored to health and strength.

This afternoon Miss Pope, one of the teachers, was married to the Rev. Reubin Fellows, C.M.S., of Hyderabad, Sind. The church was decorated for the occasion, and after the ceremony the guests met in the school rooms to partake of cake and coffee.

MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR ON THE CORONATION DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of his speech delivered by his Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur, at the State banquet given to his Excellency the Viceroy at Jaipur Palace on the 28th ultimo, the Maharajah said, "inter alia" with reference to the coming Coronation Durbar at Delhi, "moreover the ceremonies now contemplated at Delhi are entirely in accordance with Hindoo ideas, both from the State and religious standpoint. Our own ancient books contain many graphic and interesting accounts of the pomp and pageantry attending upon the coronation of the kings of those days. No one can ever doubt the correctness of these assertions. Coronations of Kings called the Rajyabhishek used to take place in India in ancient times, and they do take place to the present day. Elaborate and interesting ceremonies are prescribed in the Hindoo Shastras in connection with Rajyabhishek. His Majesty's Coronation took place in London on the 9th of August last. This was quite in conformity with Hindoo Shastras and Hindoo usages. Simultaneously with the coronation, it is customary to hold local festivities in celebration of the event at places, other than that where the coronation actually takes place. So far, the analogy of the Hindoo Shastras holds good. But a Coronation Durbar coming off, months after the actual coronation, is not known to the Hindoo Shastras and Hindoo usages. If Mr. Saunsar Chanda who read the Maharajhis speech can cite any authority from the Hindoo Shastras he will lay the public under deep obligations to himself. Before concluding, I am tempted to add that Lord Curzon is the great "pater-familias" of the great Indian family, and his will must prevail. No other justification is appropriate.—Yours, &c.,

December 15. MODERATION.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

THE INQUIRY IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following is the tour programme, of the Indian Police Commission, in the Bombay Presidency:—

Date.	Day.	Place.	Remarks.
March 1903.			
11th	Wednesday	Poona	
12th	Thursday	Poona	Sitting
13th	Friday	Poona	do
14th	Saturday	Poona	do
15th	Sunday	Poona	
16th	Monday	Poona / Bombay	
17th	Tuesday	Bombay	Sitting
18th	Wednesday	Bombay	do
19th	Thursday	Bombay	
20th	Friday	Bombay	Sitting
21st	Saturday	Bombay	do
22nd	Sunday	Bombay	
23rd	Monday	Bombay	Sitting
24th	Tuesday	Bombay	do
25th	Wednesday	Bombay	
26th	Thursday	Bombay	
27th	Friday	Bombay	By steamer to Karachi
28th	Saturday	On steamer	
29th	Sunday	Karachi	
30th	Monday	Karachi	
31st	Tuesday	Karachi	Sitting
April 1903.			
1st	Wednesday	Karachi	do
2nd	Thursday	Karachi	
3rd	Friday	Karachi	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aarvak, 554 tons, Captain K Kundsen sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China, 3,855 tons, Captain F Mosca, will sail to day for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and Dr G Heckstein as a passenger.

THE steamer Kt Templar, 3,768 tons, Captain C M Funnis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, 14th December, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, 4,332 tons, Captain D Negre, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 20th November, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara 1,502 tons, Captain A L Cole, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Stafford Sassoon, Mr H E David, Mr Alive Ootman, Mrs A G Powell and child and infant, Mrs J Paterson and child, 6 natives and 65 deck.

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R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
Richard Grech	178	Government
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	
H M S Abyssinia		Turret Ship
H M S Assaye	Comdr R M Lambert	Torpedo Gunboat
Lake Manitoba	57050 Jones

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

THE KAISER AND ENGLAND.

LORD LANSDOWNE sought to stem the tide of inveterate race antipathies in his speech at the Hotel Cecil the other day, contending that the more the great Powers knew of and co-operated with each other the better it would be for the interests of all. He drew attention to the sight of German and British sailors acting side by side in Venezuela—a beautiful illustration, he intended it should be, of the lion lying down with the lamb. It is a good and a pleasant thing for brethren to dwell together in unity, but it is desirable that, as Lord Lansdowne suggested, they shall know one another. A serious attempt is being made by those who have experience at first hand to make others co-sharers of their knowledge. Sir Horace Rumbold, formerly British Minister at Vienna, is one of those and perhaps the most important. It is by some critics held to be a mistake that a British ex-Minister should write on matters of the kind. Sir Horace has been accused of a grave diplomatic indiscretion. But seeing that he is no longer in office we do not see that he has in any way been guilty of offence in telling his fellow-countrymen his views on matters and things which have come under his personal observation. It seems absolutely ungracious, he thinks, to throw any doubt on the Kaiser's wish to "act on the square as a true friend and a would-be ally, loyally trying to stem the anti-British tide." Yet Sir Horace assures us that in the belief of some of the shrewdest observers the Kaiser is purposely administering an irritant to the recalcitrant body which tenaciously opposes his darling naval megalomania by bringing home to them that they have only themselves to thank for what they choose to consider unworthy truckling to the hated English. In any case, writes Sir Horace, the attitude of the sovereign certainly in no way reflects that of the nation, which remains one of distinct hostility to us, though somewhat tempered of late in expression by a sense of our enhanced military importance and the revelation of the heretofore unsuspected Imperial reserve forces at our disposal. The Germans, it is Sir Horace Rumbold's firm belief, continue to be potentially our most unrelenting and dangerous foes. In face of this it is, we fear, little use of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs bidding us look on the pretty picture of German and English sailors shoulder to shoulder in Venezuela.

When we read such plain-speaking as that from a diplomatist of the standing of Sir Horace Rumbold we need attach little importance to the systematic attacks which appear in the columns of the daily press at home, nor yet of the assertion of the "Spectator" that the Kaiser's own idea is that whenever Germany has a sufficiently strong fleet Germany will throw off the mask and show itself as the enemy of England. But, adds our weekly contemporary, "the Kaiser is clever enough to add 'Meanwhile I will entangle England politically so as to poison her relations with other powers and to render it impossible for her to make counter naval preparations.'" On the same date the "Spectator" published an article accusing the German embassies and legations of showing bitter hostility to Great Britain and arguing that it is absurd to suggest that the Kaiser is not privy to their hostility. About the same time the "National Review" asserted that the German Emperor was simply governed by the size of his navy, which prevented him as a serious statesman from adopting the less reserved demeanour of the mass of his subjects. But there is another view of the situation. Anglophobia is rampant in Germany, yet Mr. J. W. Bashford, an Englishman who has resided for twenty years in Berlin, shows that at all events the Kaiser is no party to it, and he is persuaded that if influential personages connected with the press in England were to show less disposition to treat Germany as a "quantite negligeable" or as a played-out power, Kaiser Wilhelm and his Government would have less difficulty in counteracting the extravagances and detractions of the Anglophobes in the Fatherland. In an article Mr. Bashford contributes to the new number of the "Empire Review" he urges that it is the supreme contempt that many British writers display towards everything in and from Germany, towards her aspirations as well as towards what she has acquired by sheer diligence and ability that has galled the minds of so many Germans who influence the public opinion of their country. It is an unfortunate failing of the British that they do underestimate the value of the people of every other nation and do affect a supreme contempt for their aspirations, efforts, and products. They give offence to all their neighbours in the same way, but whether they have justification on their side in every instance it is not our purpose to discuss.

To dispel the deep distrust of the British nation as to Count von Bulow's alleged designs against England is declared to have been one of the Kaiser's most ardent wishes. Germany looks forward to the development of her colonial possessions and the Kaiser, who is specially interested therein, must appreciate the fact that the aspirations of his subjects in the field of colonial politics would necessarily be baulked or totally annihilated if a conflict with England were fomented. Another point equally obvious is that the Germans can only hope to compete successfully in commerce with Great Britain if political friction be reduced to a minimum. This is how "an eminent and very able German statesman" regards matters. "Kaiser Wilhelm," says he, "is too great a patriot to cringe to England, but he has no mind either to let the hot-headed inexperienced fanatics of the German Empire drive him into any path of hostility towards England against his will." He denies that the German Navy Act was drafted and passed with direct reference to the British Navy, the Kaiser having definite designs on the Navy and Colonial possessions of the British Empire and every indiscreet remark of German politicians that lends colour to these assumptions is quoted as proof of the Kaiser's malignity. Herr Bassermann, one of the most prominent members of the National Liberal party in the German Reichstag some time ago, said: "In our attitude towards England we must keep cool, and until we have a strong fleet it would be a mistake to allow ourselves to be driven into a hostile policy towards England." Much importance was attached to the word "until." But it is easily shown that even by 1917 "until" will not have been reached, and even then it will merely mean that Germany has a navy to meet her requirements. Anglophobia in Germany has been a constant source of irritation to us. But it is a mistake to feed it as Britishers have—for example by the ungraceful greeting they extended to the Kaiser on his recent visit to England. It is, of course, difficult to reconcile the sentiments of Sir Horace Rumbold and the anonymous but distinguished statesman who seeks to minimise the Anti-English demonstrations our Teutonic neighbour indulges in. But these inveterate international antipathies are for the good of none. Indeed they are calculated to work to the detriment of all who participate in them.

SUBMARINE WONDERS.

THE latest development of the submarine boat is a vessel built not to destroy but to reclaim. Signor Pino, an Italian, has invented a boat to be used in the depths of the sea for salvage purposes. It is a small vessel of about three metres diameter and has been repeatedly worked with success at a depth of 130 metres. By its means the sea may be made to give up treasure which has been long buried, and it is anticipated that it will make the fortune of its inventor. It can be made to descend or ascend in the water with the greatest ease, can be worked by two persons for twelve hours continuously on the sea bed without the necessity of returning to the surface for air, and can either be kept immovable at any depth, or move along the sea bottom on a single wheel propelled by an electric-driven screw. The submarine salvage boat does not exhaust the ingenuity of Signor Pino, whose inventions promise to make his name as well known as that of Marconi or Tesla. An invention which is much more remarkable than the vessel is an instrument which will reveal the secrets of the ocean depths to the observer on the surface. It is called the hydroscope, and by its aid not only is it possible to see clearly and distinctly any object in the water at any depth, but also to take photographs of what is seen. This is wonderful enough, but the value of the hydroscope does not cease with disclosing the mysteries of the ocean bed. Objects having been located by its means; they can also be recovered by the aid of the hydroscope at very small cost; and the three operations of viewing, photographing, and recovering may be performed by a person standing in a small boat on the face of the water. It is the illuminating power of the instrument which renders it possible to the see into the marine depths. At a recent experiment in the Mediterranean a large volume of water, measuring about 15,000 cubic metres, and covering an area of sea bed of 1,500 metres perimeter was, it is declared, so brilliantly illuminated that all the objects moving in this body of water or lying on the illuminated sea bed were clearly and distinctly seen. The authority for these statements is Dr. Carlo Iberti, who describes Signor Pino's inventions in the "Contemporary Review." The Italian doctor not unnaturally rhapsodises over the possibilities that lie in the combined use of the submarine salvage boat and the hydroscope in the recovery of the treasures of art and bullion which are known to have been lost at sea. Signor Pino, it appears, has been requested by the Greek Government to recover the statues which were carried away from Athens and sunk in the Archipelago during the Pompeian wars. To realise the value of the inventions it is only necessary to recall a few of the best remembered treasure ships which have been sunk and whose location is known. The Bourgogne, the Victoria, and the Black Prince carried bullion of great value with them to the bottom of the sea, and it has been hitherto impossible to recover it owing to the great cost of salvage operations and their impracticability beyond a certain depth. If Signor Pino's submarine craft and hydroscope are capable of doing all that is claimed for them, there is no longer any difficulty to prevent the recovery of the vast treasures which now lie hid in well known waters. The Italians appear to be applying themselves to science with the finest results, and the marvels produced by the genius of Marconi, Pino, and others suggest that Italy is now in the beginning of a renaissance as noteworthy as the artistic revival which marked the transition from the middle ages to the modern era. The new revival is in consonance with the age, which is less concerned with art than with scientific and material improvement.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE researches of the advocates of the female franchise in New South Wales have resulted in a striking revelation of the awful potentiality for good or ill which woman possesses. If a clique of women, for we suppose it may fairly be assumed that it was the female element which was responsible for the agitation for woman's suffrage in New South Wales, is able to move a government, what could not a nation of women do? We are told that in New South Wales there exist no less than 320,000 possible women voters; but that of these 320,000 hardly any care whether they receive the franchise or not. Some of them were not even civil to the census takers, and others "by their levity" rendered the work of the collector very difficult. If a few, as we have said, could raise a storm sufficient to move the New South Wales Government into action, what would have occurred had the whole of the 320,000 taken up the cudgels? It seems very possible that there would have been a revolution. But at any rate the venture does not appear likely to enjoy a great amount of success. With exactly the same degree of determination that the advocates of the female franchise raised their voices in favour of it, so have the great army of enfranchised females set their faces against it. The Collectors, as we have said, they have treated with derision and scorn; even the mere domestic servant thinks the matter a huge joke, and acts accordingly, and when the next general election in New South Wales takes place the poll is, apparently, not likely to be increased by more than the little band of agitators who have so successfully obtained for the women of new South Wales their just rights and privileges. Indeed the Australian fair one seems to be more "uncertain, coy, and hard to please" than the generality of her sex. She will not even give credit where credit is due, and has staged her grim determination of causing trouble when the general election takes place. Political agents and returning officers are therefore likely to have a rather unenviable time of it. When the matter was first broached the Premier expressed the opinion that 75 per cent. of the women would record their votes, but in the light of recent investigations this estimate seems to be far and away beyond the mark. After all, however, it seems to be a good thing for the male population of New South Wales that their wives and sisters have taken up this attitude. In some of the districts it appears that the female population is by far the most numerous, and there unhappy male folk would probably find life not worth living were the ladies to make up their minds to take full advantage of their franchise. Nature, however, invariably works out her own ends, and this Australian experiment only shows once again the futility of attempting to thwart her.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS REPORT.

THE report on the administration of the Customs of the Port of Bombay for the year 1901-02 shows that there was an increase of more than twenty-nine lakhs of rupees in the net revenue as compared with that of the previous year. Almost every item of the receipts exhibited an advance, and the figures in respect of cotton, sugar, and metals were particularly noticeable, the increases in respect of those items being Rs. 6,70,120, Rs. 4,31,467, and Rs. 13,85,700, respectively. The activity of the cotton industry was indeed the feature of the year. The excellence of the cotton crop in India, and the general revival of trade in British and other markets led to a big increase in the production in the Bombay mills. The diminishing influence of plague and the exhaustion of free stocks leading to a rising demand brought enhanced activity in trade both in Bombay city and in the mofussil. Although for the first six months of the year the effects of the famine were still felt the production of cotton increased, and there was a general tendency towards favourable conditions in the cotton industry. An indication of the turn in the tide experienced by the textile industry during the year may be found in the fact that the weight of spun yarn produced in Bombay exceeded the outturn of the previous year by 171,402,712 pounds. Two important questions are to be settled by Government shortly. The first is the decision as to the free importation of dutiable goods via Kathiawar ports and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the other the re-alignment of the Daman frontier. On the whole there is nothing very remarkable to be noted in respect of the Sea Customs Act. Six hundred and ninety-six cases were dealt with. The most common offences were landing and shipping unmanifested goods and landing goods in excess of the manifested quantity, leaving the proper route of voyage, and sailing without port clearance. Only in eleven cases were passengers of incoming vessels fined for concealing prohibited or dutiable articles within their luggage, and the total fines in these cases was but Rs. 64. It is probable, however, that a much larger number of such cases would have been brought before the courts but for the leniency of the Customs officers.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy held a levee in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday evening for new presentations only.

THE Italian Cruiser Piemonte, Captain G. Arnone will sail to-day for China via Colombo.

PRAYERS were offered up on Sunday in the Calcutta Cathedral for the recovery of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

TATIYA SAHEB, the Maharaja Holkar's nephew, has been honourably acquitted of the crime of murder with which he was charged.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that the report that the Amir had placed his brother Nasrulla Khan in confinement is without foundation.

THE Chinarak route between the Kurram and the Tochi is being opened out, the Zaimukots willingly co-operating in the matter. This will give much-needed lateral communication between the two valleys.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government is acting as Member of the Board of Revenue, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon. Mr. H. L. Stephenson has been appointed to discharge the duties of Chief Secretary and Mr. S. R. Hignell those of Under-Secretary as a temporary arrangement.

CONCERNING the economic section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta it is worth while drawing the attention of the mercantile community and of others interested, says the "Englishman," to the last Annual Report, wherein is to be found an epitome of the investigations carried on by the staff. A great many people are, perhaps, unaware that there is now in existence an official institution where commercial products are systematically examined and analysed.

TEN or a dozen years ago, says the "Straits Times," it may be remembered, there was a great cavalry camp-of-exercise at Delhi—Sir George Luck being at the time, if one recalls the facts aright, the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. Now, as befitted a cavalry leader, Sir George had occasionally a way of expressing his commands which may be mildly described as raucous. Thus it came about that—by the inversion of the title of the tale that made Bret Harte famous—that camp of exercise passed into history as "The Camp of Roaring Luck."

HIS Highness Raja Surnivar Bikram Prokash Bahadur of Sirmoor who has been nominated recently an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, is the possessor of tea gardens in the Doon, and takes a personal interest in their management. To sportsmen he is the enviable possessor of a magnificent big game forest known as the Rajaban. It consists almost entirely of sal, and is haunted by wild elephants and tigers in profusion. The dense jungle growth is also supposed to cover some extremely valuable archæological and pre-historic remains. Certainly in the vicinity have been found fossils of the great sabre-toothed tiger, and of the still more gigantic elephant Ganesha. The Viceroy's forthcoming visit to the Doon might, perhaps, result in the Rajah setting on foot an investigation which, says the "Englishman," would earn for him the gratitude of the whole scientific world.

A PHILOSOPHER OUT OF HARNESS.

HINTS FOR PENSIONED CIVILIANS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BASLE, NOVEMBER 21.

AMONGST the drawbacks in the life of a retired Indian official the most serious of all is perhaps that feeling of restlessness which overcomes him every now and then, and which chiefly manifests itself in the autumn, when—while still in harness in India—he prepared to start on circuit. Sniffing the cold air there comes back to him the remembrance of his horses, dogs, camels, tents, and the shouts of "Dam Babawulhakk" with which in the Punjab and Sind his escort or cortege starts, and I dare say that there are a good many Pensionwallas who, like myself, would gladly go back to dear old Hindustan, where they spent the best part of their lives. This "sitting down pay"—(baitha pagar) life, which we are condemned to lead in Europe, is, after all, not half as good as we hoped it would be, nor is it at all to be compared to the active life, and the pleasures derived therefrom, which we used to lead in India.

One takes only a languid kind of interest in European politics, which—pardon my saying so, Mr. Editor—seem to me chiefly the outcome of the bickerings of the Press of one country against those of the Press of another; one has exhausted the sights of the museums and picture galleries with their ever recurring Madonnas, has listened to some operas and concerts from seats in "the third gallery," and one returns home to think of the good old days in India. Every now and then one drops across the familiar face of an Anglo-Indian or of a Hindoo, Parsee, or Mahomedan, and one feels a different being once more, and great is the talk of the happy days, past and gone.

No, unless one happens to be a twice born European Brahmin, i.e., a member of the I. C. S., with a thousand a year and the interest of one's savings, Europe, to the majority of the retired Indian officials of the great Uncovenanted Civil Service, with but half the pension noted above and scarcely any savings, is and always will be a mistake, and I would earnestly recommend every one of that class to remain in harness as long as he has the chance of doing so. Nay, even a retired Covenanted Civil Servant, who at one time held the highest possible position in your Presidency, once told me that he would gladly go back as Second Assistant Collector in Kapperwanj!

It may be said that even an Uncovenanted Civil Servant ought to save up against the rainy days of his retirement, and of course he can do so if he does not indulge in matrimony, &c., but I don't think Punch's advice holds good for Indians, and it is just as well that the compounds in outstations nowadays have only one bungalow.

But there is one thing that ought to be altered by Government, and that is the ruinous system of frequent transfers. During my thirty-six years of service I suffered no less than twenty-seven such moves—only four of which were—in consequence of illness and death in my family—of my own seeking, and the expense I was put to thereby amounted to the respectable total of Rs. 18,000 or thereabouts. Lord Curzon has done a great deal already for the Services, chiefly in respect to the leave rules, and I wish sincerely he would take this other matter into favourable consideration, for I know that the shifting of officers to and fro still obtains in all its cursedness, and is driving young officers almost mad. In all other civilized countries the Government pay to the full, and in some countries even beyond that, the expenses entailed by a transfer, while in India all an officer gets is a double first class railway ticket for himself. Here, the official, his wife, children, servants, horses, and his furniture are all moved at Government expense, and he further receives a certain sum for installation. I think it most unfair that an official transferred in the interest of Government should thereby be mulcted of a month's pay or more. Take for instance a move from Bijapore to Jacobabad! What does that mean to a man with a wife and couple of children on a salary of, say, Rs. 500 a month?

In my own case I had once within eighteen months to move by sea and land no less than 4,500 miles, and it took me several years of strict economy to square my accounts. It is mostly the poor devils whom Government think well of, who are shifted from pillar to post, while the drones are left alone in cheap out-of-the-way districts. Of course, the exigencies of the Public Service must always be paramount, but surely it would only be fair to indemnify a good official for the loss he is put to. But enough of this grumble, and let me hope that ere your present energetic and well meaning Viceroy leaves the shores of Ind something will have been done to redress this very real and serious grievance.

For once the weather prophets of Europe seem to have hit the nail on the head: they told us some months ago that the winter of 1902-1903 would be an early and very severe one, and here in Basle—said to have the sunniest and mildest climate of all the larger towns in Switzerland—we have not had a glimpse of King Sol for ten days, but instead we have had a leaden sky and icy cold winds with the thermometer down to zero, while further north 14 to 18 degrees of frost have already been registered. But Basle is not a bad place for a lengthened stay, and the wonder is that it has been so completely over-looked by "Uitlanders" as a place of residence. From a climatic point of view it is certainly preferable to Lausanne, Geneva, Zurich, or Berne, its educational institutions are quite equal to those of the towns named, it has a good theatre and opera, it is a very clean town, taxes are moderate, rents ditto, and living is cheap. Montreux, Locarno, and Lugano are warmer, no doubt, but in every other respect Basle takes the cake. Most people rush through Basle, or at most pass a day and night in one or the other of the very expensive big hotels, and all they know about the place are the Railway Station, the Custom House, and the heavy bills with which the unctuous and smiling "Herr Oberkellner" introduces himself on the morning of their departure.

I have tried the Italian Riviera, Naples, Capri, Rome, and Florence, but they are one and all dearer, while the squalor and filth of the people, their disgusting habits in public, and, above all, the loathsome beggars, who pester you all day long, make living in Italy a penance rather than a joy. I have also tried Germany, but it is an expensive country—even compared to England, and then the hatred of England in the Fatherland is so pronounced by the vast majority of its people that a residence there, unless you are satisfied to lead the life of a hermit, is not at all pleasant. I have met and conversed with Germans high and Germans low, with German friends, relations, and strangers, and it is a fact that in nine cases out of ten whenever conversation took a political or social turn, England, its Army Navy, its people, and above all its statesmen, and its King became the subject of derision or of scandalous calumny. To be a Boer is with them to be a hero, a Bayard; to be an Englishman an unprincipled land grabber, a ravisher of women and girls, a butcher of children, and an arrant coward withal.

Such has been the effect of the crusade against England in the cheaper kind of newspapers of the "Tagblatt" and "Tagliche Rundschau" order, and chiefly amongst the middle and lower classes of Germans who faithfully believe everything the "foreign correspondents" of such journals (the subscription to which costs about 4 annas a month) choose to tell them, and unhesitatingly acquiesce in the political tenets of the Editors. But even amongst the well educated Germans the dislike of England is widely spread, and I sincerely believe that were it not for the stern rectitude of the German Emperor and his uncommon amount of common sense the vast majority of the German people would gladly have rushed into a war against England.

Note, for example, the incident when a German M. P. ventured to express his opinion that English officers were in no way inferior to German officers, and how that assertion was greeted in the German Parliament with shouts of derision! And it was not only their military qualifications, but also their morals, their gentlemanly conduct, and their courage which were called into question and held up to opprobrium.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

FURTHER COERCIVE MEASURES.

NO LANDING OF TROOPS.

ITALY AND THE REPUBLIC.

DEMANDS BY AMERICA, SPAIN, AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Earl Spencer, said that the British and German Governments had decided, if further coercion were necessary, to blockade Venezuelan ports. It was not intended, said Lord Lansdowne, to land a British force, still less to occupy territory.

Venezuela has replied to the Italian note, which was not an ultimatum, in a manner similar to that in which she replied to England.

The Italian Minister is still at Caracas, but Italy has asked the United States to watch Italian interests.

The German warship Panther has gone to Maracaibo to capture the remainder of the Venezuelan fleet.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Hay is pressing for a reply to the Arbitration proposal.

President Roosevelt and the Cabinet discussed Venezuelan affairs yesterday, but arrived at no conclusion modifying the attitude hitherto adopted.

The Senate in a temperate debate commended the attitude of the United States.

LATER.

The American, Spanish, and Belgian Ministers have presented notes to Venezuela demanding the most favoured nation treatment in the event of the settlement of the British and German claims.

The Italian Minister leaves Caracas to-day. He presented an ultimatum yesterday demanding 60,000 dollars.

The revolutionary General Hernandez has been released from prison, and has arrived at Caracas where he was acclaimed by 10,000 people.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, December 16th, states :—

An adjournment of the House of Commons was moved last night to discuss the Venezuelan affair.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his statement, declared that the crux of the difficulty was to be found in the outrageous treatment accorded to British shipowners and seamen and the invariable refusal of any compensation. He denied that Britain's financial claims were the origin of the dispute, and said this country was ready to agree to the appointment of a tribunal to assess these claims, and also that Venezuela had suggested arbitration, but only after the commencement of hostilities.

Italy, he said, was acting independently of Great Britain and Germany.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Welby, stated that Russia had no ground for complaint regarding the Sugar Convention. He had no fear of reprisals, but nothing would deter the Government from ratifying the Convention.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO UGANDA.

Mr. Chamberlain is at Nairobi where he witnessed a Masai war dance.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

INDEPENDENT CUSTOMS AND POSTAL SERVICES.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Peking that Russia is pressing China to assent to the Russian Customs and Postal Service in Manchuria being made independent of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

BISHOP'S AMENDMENT CARRIED IN THE COMMONS.

IRISH PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT

The Irish members have returned to Westminster, and supported the Government, enabling them to carry the Bishop's amendment to the Education Bill by 197 to 159. Many Ministerialists were among the minority.

[The Bishop's amendment was carried in the House of Lords as reported on the 11th instant. The return of the Irish members to Parliament has no doubt been occasioned by the dissatisfaction expressed by the Irish Hierarchy over their action in previously abstaining from supporting the Bill and so endangering its passing. The Bishops in the House of Lords have restored a clause in regard to management that was modified in the House of Commons in the absence of the Irish party, and on the reference back to the Lower House the Government now supported by the Irish have been able to carry the original clause.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question, said that the probable cost of the Somaliland operations in the present financial year would not exceed a quarter of a million.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

DEPARTURE FROM SUEZ.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Suez.

END OF THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

DESERTIONS CAUSE A COLLAPSE.

The strike at Marseilles has collapsed owing to other Unions deserting the "inscrits maritimes."

DELHI MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

SECOND PHASE OF THE OPERATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 18.

The second phase of the manœuvres began on the 16th. The special idea is that the Southern Army having been largely reinforced can now act on the offensive and attempt to cut off the retreat of the Northern Army which is supposed to be retiring on Meerut. The new theatre of the war will be the country lying due east of Delhi as far as Ghaziabad junction, fourteen miles in exent. The first position to be taken up by General Egerton's Army will presumably be the disputing of a passage of the Jumna until his own force has got across.

Major-General Locke Elliot, in Divisional Orders condemns the defective scouting units up to strength. The brigades at times rushed through difficult and close country, and walked often into heavy magazine fire. He says that all officers must recollect that these unsound situations are direct impeachment of their military ability, that they are responsible for the lives of their men, and if they are content to sacrifice them from either carelessness or ignorance, they will soon find their power over them lost on active service. These scouting and reconnoitring details must be seriously attended to in future, otherwise the General Officer commanding the Division will be obliged to accept the incapacity of the leader, whoever he may be, as proven without further appeal.

The opening encounter began on the 17th, when the fourth Infantry brigade seized Okhla, an important strategic position, the cavalry, supported by Mounted Infantry and the Bikanir Camel Corps, pushing out in front and right flank. Shortly after the "D." Battery with the Dismounted Cavalry became engaged with the Southern Army patrol. The Poona Horse charged the Horse Gunners, but were brought to a standstill by a large donga and were put out of action. A somewhat similar fate overtook the 15th Hussars in flank who were ordered back by the Umpire in face of the deadly and accurate fire of the Horse Artillery. The battery and the dismounted cavalry-men's desultory and isolated attacks were not pushed home and were continued throughout the day on both sides, great caution marking the tactics of the Commanders. The Northern Army bivouacked on the ground and won the day as was practically certain. Both armies will march into their Durbar quarters on Saturday.

THE HARTOPP DIVORCE CASE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

A cablegram to the "Englishman" states that both the petitions have been dismissed in the Hartopp suits.

RE-ARMAMENT OF MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

The re-armament of the Mountain Artillery with the new ten-pounders is proceeding. Four batteries have been equipped with this powerful weapon, and guns for all the remaining batteries are on the way out from home.

OPENING OF THE HOWELL MONUMENT.

It is understood that an address will be delivered by Lord Curzon at the opening of the Howell Monument here to-morrow on the Memorials and Antiquities of Calcutta.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

The plague mortality is again increasing, the Punjab last week reporting two thousand deaths and the Bombay Presidency six thousand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Sir N. Stewart is transfered temporarily from Mandalay to the Madras District.

Major Meade is permitted to reside in India on vacating the command of the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE SALARY OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

AT the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, a bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, will be introduced. The following is the text of the measure :—

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (as amended by Section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1900), in manner hereinafter appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows:—In clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for the words "fifteen hundred," where they first occur, the words "two thousand" shall be substituted.

The statement of objects and reasons says :—Under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1900, the maximum salary allowable to the Municipal Executive Engineer is Rs. 1,500. The Bombay Corporation are of opinion that, for the purpose of securing an efficient successor to the present Engineer, who is about to retire, the maximum limit should be raised to Rs. 2,000, as in the case of the Municipal Executive Health Officer, and this Bill has been drawn up to give effect to their view.

LEATHER-MAKING IN INDIA.

IT is not generally known that there exists in Bombay a factory where all the stages of chrome tanning are carried on, and where glace kid, the leather for which up to the present American tanners have held the palm, is turned out. At the Minocheher Leather Works, Dharavi, the process is carried on with a great measure of success, and a sample of the leather sent to this office could hardly be surpassed for finish and quality. About the first batch of tanned skins sent out from this factory "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," of New York, writes :—There is in London to-day a small experimental parcel of skins turned out by a Parsee who last year was visiting the American and British tanneries picking up information. This gentleman is confident of success provided he is not handicapped financially, and as he is a pushful business man, in addition to being a practical leather dresser, it is possible he may succeed. As I said before, the first batch of finished skins are in London, and although they are not to be compared with, say Philadelphian glaces, they are certainly far better goods than were turned out at first by some English houses and possibly by American." Mr. K. E. Talati, the owner of the factory, is anxious to secure articled pupils to whom he may teach the process.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE STATE BALL.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETED.

DELHI, DECEMBER 17.

The arrangements for the State Ball on the 6th January have been completed and the improvement and renovation of the Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas have also been carried out.

The Diwan-i-Am has been considerably widened. The length of the building, which is 175 feet, remains unaltered, but the breadth has been increased from 60 to 166 feet by wooden platforms, and thus an ancient hall of justice has been made into a modern ball-room with a wooden floor, fitted up with electric lights, and a cloak-room.

A magnificent canvas canopy has been erected below which hang, in every square, pendants with seven jets of electric light. On the night of the Ball, therefore, the place will be ablaze with brilliant light.

The Diwan-i-Khas has been similarly improved with hot water pipes and prepared for a supper room.

A splendid group of tents have been pitched in the Camp of the Commander-in-Chief for the accommodation of the Japanese representatives. General Oka and the officers accompanying him will be the guests of Lord Kitchener during their stay. Major Scott is making the necessary arrangements for them.

Each local Government has been allowed three hundred and fifty admission tickets for the Proclamation Durbar on New Year's day, but there is a great demand for them. Some of the people are so anxious to secure the tickets that they are ready to pay handsome commissions in order to procure them.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

In consequence of the breaches on the North-East Madras line, the Maharaja of Travancore leaves by a special train to-day at 4 30 p. m. travelling via Raichore and Wadi to Bezwada, which he reaches on the 19th instant, instead of to-morrow. His Highness is unlikely to open the Vaccine Depot at Bezwada, but will probably do so on his return from Delhi.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

The Delhi Art Exhibition is now fast approaching completion. The exterior is now complete, save the two turrets that flank the main entrance. Within these are fifty different divisions nearly all fraught with attraction for both natives and Europeans. The first is full of gold and silver cups and vases, whilst the fifteenth has a magnificent display of all manner of boxes of ivory and sandalwood from various parts of Madras, but the most beautiful part is the loan collection, which is full of lovely cabinets, weapons, idols and curios. The roof and walls are covered with costly tapestries, and the whole floor is carpeted from work done in the Delhi Jail. The ivory work of Fakir Chand of Delhi is most exquisite, as is also that of Dariba. The building is 200 yards from the Kashmir Gate and measures 250 feet in length and 190 in breadth. Opposite the main entrance is Duke's refreshment bar and a Buddhist shrine ablaze with coloured glass and tinsel in the Burman pagoda, that is itself fronted by three arches in white stone beautifully cut and traced. This is the most attractive court.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LETTERS FOR THE KING-EMPEROR.

A correspondent writing of the postal arrangements for the Durbar Camp says ; The Central Office is neatly filled up and there are nearly 400 persons in the postal camp. Even now there is plenty of work for the authorities, if only in discovering the dwelling places of various addressees. For instance the following letters are in the Post Office and there is ample exercise for the officials being somewhat puzzled as to where to send them.

(1).—The inspecting officer, Delhi.

(2.)—The contractor for the seats for seeing the elephant procession and fireworks, etc., at Coronation Delhi.

(3.)—The officer in charge Captain, Deputy General Durbar.

(4.)—The inquiring Officer Bengal, Delhi.

(5.)—Baboo Peter Viara Camp Delhi.

(6.)—Mrs.—Maharaja's camp Delhi.

(7.)—Padma, clerk of Director Coronation Delhi.

(8.)—Thom, Delhi, Chauni.

There seems to be an idea, too, in some minds that His Majesty the King Emperor will attend the Durbar as there are two letters addressed as follows:

(1).—Albert son of Albert Edward Prince of Wales one who was attempted to Delhi. Every Postmaster minutely despatch at Delhi dated Coronation Delhi. (This letter possesses a special stamp in addition to the ordinary.)

(2).—This letter to be delivered to His Majesty the King Emperor Edward VII. at the time of Delhi Durbar.

THE WEATHER AT DELHI.

The weather continues to get colder and colder, and at night can only be described as bitter. The days are delightful enough, the sunshining brightly, while its power is not unpleasant. But shortly after sunset it gets very chilly, and tents which lack fireplaces are terribly cold in the early morning. In one big camp where it was thought that fireplaces could be dispensed with, they are now being hastily built in all the larger tents. A stove cannot be got in Delhi for love or money, and all visitors should bring an ample supply of blankets. A man arrived from Bombay the other day in thin flannels. He reached Delhi about 3 a.m., and then proceeded to find his camp, I am uncertain about the hour at which he located his tent, but he says that he was so cold that half-a-bottle of whiskey had no effect on him at all.

The story, however, is told in order that visitors from the South may understand that the nights are cold, and not that they may indulge in extra doses of spirits in the early morning. The electric light by the way is now rapidly being introduced into all tents in the Main camp, the big lamps along the chief roads are lighted each evening, and their appearance from the ridge is very effective. The luxury of the light in a tent is great, but unfortunately it does not have the effect of raising the temperature, and some people burn lamps merely for the heat which they give forth.

I have just met the man from Bombay, adds the correspondent. He informed me that he had spent two hours in the morning searching for a native merchant who was reported to possess pashteens. He added that his overcoats were quite useless for night wear. I do not think I need say any more except that we are promised even colder night during the next month.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

With a view to the protection of Delhi from plague the following instructions are issued for the guidance of Political Officers in charge of Chiefs proceeding to Delhi :—Native States are required to report all plague occurrences to Government, and the special attention of Political Officers is invited to this matter. It is desirable that the number of followers and retainers from Native States which are infected with plague should be limited as far as possible. All followers and retainers should be kept under observation for a period of ten days before their departure for Delhi, none being allowed to proceed who are known to have been brought into contact with infection within 10 days of the date fixed for departure. Immediately before departure followers and retainers should be subjected to medical examination, and none should be allowed to proceed who show any suspicious symptoms. The clothing and bedding of followers and retainers should be inspected before departure and all dirty clothes rejected. It is desirable to limit as much as possible the baggage of followers and retainers, only such articles as are absolutely necessary being taken, and these should, if possible, be spread out in the sun for several hours daily, while the men are under observation. Railway inspection posts have been established at Rewari, Rohtak, Ambala, Ghaziabad and Sonepat, around Delhi, and the inspection of all special trains from infected States will be rigorously carried out unless the provision of paragraph 13 of the Rules for Railway Inspection are complied with. Special trains which are known to have come from non-infected area, that is from a place free from plague, need not be examined at all. They should not be met at the Railway Station by the Inspecting Staff. Special trains coming from an infected area should be treated precisely in the same manner as ordinary trains, unless the Local Government has specially granted exemption from inspection on the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner that the party is free from sickness.

Major Berger, 9th Madras Infantry, is appointed extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy for the Coronation Durbar.

His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur may possibly be prevented from attending the Delhi Durbar owing to the dangerous illness of his only son. The Maharaja of Sikkim will also be unable to attend the Durbar as he is too ill to travel. His son will represent him in the elephant procession, but not in the Durbar itself as there would be technical objections to such a course.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE WIDOWS' FETE.

The Committee have now practically completed the arrangements for the holding of the Poor Christian Widows Coronation Fete at the Town Hall on 27th December. The whole of the interior of the Hall will be most elaborately decorated and the principal feature of the decorations will be the national colours. Tables will be arranged in the shape of a horse shoe in the middle of the room, at the head of which will be placed a hundred pound Coronation Cake specially ordered for the occasion. The top of the Cake will be represented by a crown and the tiers will be decorated with rosettes of red, white and blue. The Menu will be large and varied, and cards of the same will be printed in the national colours. Ladies will serve at the table and attend to the wants of the widows. There will be a string band in attendance. The evening's diversion will be varied by a local concert at which several ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to assist. The Committee hope to be able to illuminate the approach to the Town Hall. In fact no pains will be spared to entertain the widows in a manner befitting the occasion.

It is intended to admit a limited number of the public to the Fete, and tickets of admission will be issued on application to Mr. Michael at the Municipal offices. Besides the Chairman, Mr. L. W. Michael, the Committee of management consists of Mr. Q. Quintabs, Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. G. Smith, Mr. G. Hartt and Mr. M. Quintabs.

At a special conference of the Sanatan Bharat Dharma Mahaparishad held at Chandrabag under the presidency of Gowswaim Shri Devaki Namadanacharya Maharaj, the following resolution was unaminously passed. "That this Mahaparishad should perform such sacred religious ceremonies in honour of the Delhi Coronation Durbar as are enjoined by Shastras on such occasions on 1st January next, and ask by a general circular all Hindu religious institutions in India to perform similar ceremonies at their respective places."

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RECEPTION AT SHANTI BHAVAN.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given last night at "Shanti Bhavan," Pedder Road, by Messrs. Dharamsey and Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, in order to meet his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore who has been staying in Bombay since some days past, and who will shortly proceed to Delhi to attend the Coronation Durbar. A large number of invitations had been issued by the hosts, and before the appointed hour many of the influential and prominent citizens representating all the nationalities arrived and thronged the rear compound of the bungalow. The bungalow and its spacious compound were brilliantly illuminated and superbly decorated with flags, banners, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers. The outlines of the bungalow were beautifully picked out by hundreds of coloured lights arranged in different forms. Chinese lanterns were hung about the garden, while pyramids of white lights were arranged on either side of the entrance. The bungalow itself was ablaze with rich crystal chandeliers, fairy lamps, and lanters of varied colours and white lights. The Kitson light had been freely used in the compound. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Maharajah, accompanied by his staff, arrived, and was cordially received by the hosts. Several gentleman were introduced to the young Maharajah who shook hands with them, and after some time had been spent in exchanging civilities, an adjournment was made to the refreshment tables arranged in the compound. The gathering dispersed at a late hour. Among those who had accepted the invitations and most of whom present were :—

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. S. Rabsey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Mr. Leslie Crawford, Mr. Sesson J. David, Mr. Crom mellin, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. R. Stanley Reid, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, Mr. Shellim, Mr. Wendon, Professor Haffkine, Mr. Starling, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Boyd, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Glazebrook, the Rev. Dr. Markfchan, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Dr. Turner, Mr. J. M. Dick, Major Childe, Mr. James McDonald, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Mr. Paterson Brown, Mr. H. R. Kemball, Count Pfeil, Lieut.-Col. Khareghat, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. F. S. P. Talyarkhan. Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Dr. N. H. Choksey, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Mr. L. N. Banajee, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Nawabzada Nasculla Khan, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Kazi Kabiruzin, Mr. Cursandas Chabildas, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Mooljee B. Barbhaya, Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Dr. Masina, Mr. Virchund Dsepchand, C. I. E., Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas, and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

INCREASING CORRUPTION IN CHINA.

LONDON, November 29th.—Dr. Morrison, "The Times'" correspondent at Pekin, in writing to that journal, emphasises the continual decline in the price of silver, and the increase of official corruption in China. He also complains of China showing an unfair preference to Russia in the matter of railway concessions, despite the fact that Russia, when restoring the Neu-Chwang railway, asked for £300,000 for expenses, while the British Government restored that portion of the railway which they held in perfect order, and handed China a credit balance of £30,000.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. KRUGER'S MESSENGER TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, November 29th.—The fund recently started in England for the purpose of assisting destitute loyalists in Cape Colony now amounts to £5,600.

London, November 30th.—Mr. Schalk-Burger, the late Acting President of the Transvaal, has sailed for South Africa.

He is the bearer of a letter from Mr. Kruger to Mr. Chamberlain.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

On Saturday next there will be practice evolutions instead of the usual races. It is hoped that all yacht-owners will permit their yachts to join, and if they cannot sail their own yachts it is requested that they will arrange to permit some one to sail for them, as it is essential for the success of the scheme that there should be a good turn-out. Yachts should be prepared to take their moorings at 2-45 p. m., when a warning gun will be fired. A second gun will be fired at 3 p.m. when the officer in command will hoist the first signal for the first formation. The subsequent order will be given by flag signal from the leading yacht.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Commodore, Lieutenant J. C. Powles, R. N. (member of Sailing Committee) will be in command.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

ABOUT 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Narayan Dhurjo Street, one of the many narrow thoroughfares situated to the south of Pydhownee, by which a four-storeyed house was destroyed, and two children—a boy and a girl—perished in the flames. A man living on the second floor jumped out of a window into the street, and was so seriously injured that he died shortly after in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The house belonged to Mohandas Trimbuck and his two brothers, all of whom lived on the third and fourth floors of the building, but they have been absent at Mhow for some time past. Their relations numbering thirteen in all and their manager name Luximidas Bhugwandas were asleep on the floors at the time of the outbreak. Fortunately all of them left the house in time and were saved. Purbhooram Hirachund, a commission agent in cloth, with his family, consisting of fifteen persons, occupied the second floor, while on the first floor there lived Kunkoomull Govindmull, a commission agent, with his wife and three children. The ground floor was utilized as a godown by one Kushiram Assoodamull, who had stocked therein silk to the value of Rs. 60,000. The contents of the godown were insured with Messrs. Glade and Co. for Rs. 60,000.

The fire originated in the godown, and the fact that it rushed through the entire building within a few minutes after its discovery went to show that the silk stocked in it must have been on fire for some hours. The owner of the godown Kushiram states that he was asleep on the verandah in front of the shop, when he heard an alarm of fire from the street. He jumped up and seeing no smoke opened the door of the godown. Immediately on the door being opened volumes of dense smoke rushed out, and in a few seconds the place was enveloped in flames. He lost his head and ran away in a great fright. There was a large lamp usually kept in the centre of the godown, and Kushiram further states that he used to put out the lamp before the place was closed for the night, but was not sure if he had accidentally left it burning on the night in question. The flames began to ascend the building, and the tenants who had just been aroused by the repeated alarms raised from the street were panic stricken. Kunkoomull Govindmull, who lived on the first floor, came down with his wife and two boys, leaving his daughter Gopibai, aged five years and a half asleep in the room. The terror and confusion made him forget the child, who was burnt in the conflagration. There were sixteen people on the second floor, all of whom were brought down safely with the exception of a boy named Amarchund Duaramsey, aged ten years, who was left in the building and was burnt to death. It was at first thought that all the persons on this floor had been saved, but subsequently when they were counted, the unfortunate boy was missed. Of the persons living on this floor one Jumnadas Valabhdas, aged thirty, jumped out of a window into the street. He sustained dislocation of the right wrist and laceration of the right arm and leg. He was placed in a dooley and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at about 11 o'clock.

The fire engines from the various centres of the city arrived on the scene, and, within a few minutes after the outbreak was discovered, four steamers began to play vigorously on the burning structure. However, the fire had obtained such a firm hold of the building that it was impossible to save it. Moreover, owing to the narrowness of the street the operations of the fire brigade were considerably hampered. Lines of hose were run up the adjoining buildings, and the jets were directed on the burning structure with the fullest possible effect. The fire brigade whose operations were conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Bean, pluckily and with undaunted zeal succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it had originated. The conflagration was brought under control at half past 4 o'clock in the morning. The whole of the building was destroyed and nothing remained but the bare walls.

At 2 o'clock the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality were informed and a gang of coolies was immediately set to work to remove the debris. Their labour resulted in the discovery of the charred remains of both the children.

The loss to the tenants of the first floor is estimated at Rs. 1,200. The occupants of the second floor sustained a damage to the amount of Rs. 32,000, which included the value of cash, ornaments, and clothing. The effects belonging to the landlord and his family, which were destroyed by the fire, included ornaments of Rs. 6,000, currency notes for Rs. 750, cash Rs. 300, sixty-six mill shares of the face value of Rs. 500 each, and household goods.

The house was valued at Rs. 28,000 and was insured for Rs. 16,000 in October last.

The total damage is estimated at Rs. 1,36,750.

Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest in the evening, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Jamnadas Valabhdas.

Laxmidas Bhagwandas, manager of Mohandas Trimbak, owner of the house, deposed that on Monday night he was lying awake in his bed on the fourth floor of the house. About one o'clock in the morning he heard an alarm, and on looking out of a window found that smoke was coming from the ground floor. He suspected that a fire had broken out. He immediately awoke his wife and children and came down. As he came to the ground-floor he noticed that the silk godown was ablaze. They hurried out of the house, and as he watched the progress of the fire from the street he saw the deceased Jamnadas jump from the second storey of the building. He was removed by the police to the hospital.

Kallianchand Javarchand, uncle of the deceased, said he also saw him jumping from the second floor. As he fell the witness went up to him. The latter was then conscious, and only able to say "I am dying."

After hearing the evidence of Dr. Lafford, House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, the jury returned a verdict of death from multiple injuries caused by the deceased jumping from the second floor of a house in Narayan Dhurs street which was on fire.

An inquest was then held regarding the deaths of the boy Amerchand and the girl Gopibai. Evidence relating to the identification of the children was recorded, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that they had been burnt to death in the fire.

THE KUMAR OF DHARAMPUR IN BOMBAY.

IN response to invitations issued by Kumar Shri Vijayadeoji, the eldest son and heir of the Rajah of Dharampore, a large number of well-known native gentlemen assembled at Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji's bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, on Tuesday evening to do honour to the young Prince, who attained his majority on that day. Kumar Shri Vajayadsoji has been a student at the Rajkumar College, which he has just left, and is now in Bombay on a visit to the city. The bungalow was brilliantly illuminated and decorated for the occasion. The guests were received at the main entrance by Dr. Cowasjee Temuljee Parsiwalla, Medical Attendant to the Raja of Dharampore, who introduced them to the Prince. There were some musical and legerdemain performances provided for the guests, who were also treated to some light refreshments. The party then assembled in the reception room where Kumar Shri Vijayadeoji delivered a short address. He referred to his collegiate career and paid a well-merited compliment to Mr. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, who had been his capable and sympathetic guide. He observed that having attained his majority that day, he understood the responsibilities of his position, and he hoped and trusted that he would make the most of his opportunities and faithfully and intelligently discharge those responsibilities. In this age of knowledge and progress, he added, native rulers could not afford to be ignorant and backward, and education was the only means to raise either an individual or a nation. The Prince then presented his medical attendant, Dr. Popat, and his tutor, Mr. Brajlal, with a silver tray and vase and a tea-set, respectively. The guests were garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers before they separated. The Volunteer Band played a selection of music in the compound of the bungalow.

MR. GERALD ORD ALLEN, the elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Allen, of Palmeira-square, Hove, has just made a successful "debut" in Brighton as a vocalist. Young Mr. Allen is only just twenty-one, but in songs by Handel, Brahms, Dvorak, and other composers he displayed a pure and sympathetic tenor, and certainly deserved all the hearty applause he received.

AMONG the recent arrivals at the Zoological Gardens, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," may be noticed two specimens of the kusimanse ("Crossarchus obscurus"), from the Gold Coast. This animal, which is one of four species of mongoose constituting the genus, ranges in West Africa from the Cameroon Mountains to Sierra Leone. The general colour of the kusimanse is dull brown, the individual hairs being tipped with yellow. The new arrivals have been placed in the Small Cats' House. The Old Apes' House and the Sloths' House, on the other side of the lecture-room, have been done up and contain, among other animals, a pair of cheetahs, two sloths, two ant-eaters, and a tree kangaroo.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. PELLETAN AND HIS CRITICS.

MME. LELONG'S ART COLLECTION.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The "Temps" unites with the reactionary Press in its attacks on M. Pelletan. The campaign against him is unjust. He looks at the affairs of his department from a budgetary as well as from a military standpoint. Great importance has been attached to the conversion of Bizerta into a great naval port of refuge and attack. The last three Ministers of Marine were keen on this subject, and so is M. Pelletan. But where was he to find the money? He wanted £320,000, and M. Rouvier told him that he could no let him have it. The Russian Government, which is now distressed at M. Pelletan's recent move, also pressed for the rapid completion of the late Admiral Ponty's Bizerta plan. M. Pelletan, not anticipating any naval attack on France this winter, could only see one course open to him—to find the money he needed by reducing the effectives of the Mediterranean fleet. What was the good, he thought, of keeping the fleet fully manned when warships have nothing to do but cruise between Toulon and Villefranche? They might as well save coal and labour by remaining in port. The Northern Squadron has been for the last ten years on a short allowance of sailors and engine-room men. The reduction he ordered in the Mediterranean fleet coincided with a suspension in the work of building torpedo-boats and submarines for the Government. This hitting of the shipbuilding interest has brought it into line with the political enemies of the Marine Minister. The one-thing-at-a-time rule will prevail in spite of the combined attacks the Minister has to parry, and that when Bizerta is as Admiral Ponty intended it to be, orders will be given to complete the effectives of the Mediterranean fleet and to finish the destroyers and torpedo-boats.

The "Temps" refuses to believe that the Chamber has given a carte blanche to M. Pelletan. Is has because it could not do otherwise if Bizerta it soon to take rank as a naval port. The "Temps" calls attention to the fact that while M. Pelletan diminishes the effectives of the first line of the Mediterranean fleet, that is to say, the line capable of the most distant offensive, he augments the expenses of mobile coast defences, which can only repel attacks along the coast. It forgets to add that these expenses come within the money that M. Rouvier could spare, albeit with muchgroaning. The "Temps" then goes on to say: "The Chamber did not surely mean to vote the abandonment of offensive tactics. It could not have meant to signify that the naval forces of France are intended to repel attacks and to receive blows without returning them, and to bear the brunt of attack in French waters without carrying the war farther out at sea or in the enemies waters.. Yet this is what the vote comes to. Our mobile defences, composed entirely of torpedo boats, are incapable of any offensive, and leave the foe a free hand on the high seas. There limit of action is extremely restricted. The torpedo boats can only act at night, and there are so few of them that their help should scarcely be counted upon were France at war with a naval Power. In that event she would be unable to combine her forces with those of an ally. The Chamber, if it means what its vote says, has to all intents and purposes surrendered the empire of the sea."

The art collection of Mme. Lelong will soon come into the market. It is counted, so far as it goes, as being equal in interest to that of the late M. Auguste Dutuit. It may be asked who Mme. Lelong was. She had no great relatives or ancestors to boast of, and Society knew nothing of her. The daughter of a telegraphic operator in the south of France, she had to work early for a livelihood, came to Paris, obtained a small clerkship, then a place as accountant, and finally a situation in the Post Office, which she gave up to go into business on her own account. The line she chose was that of a dealer in old curiosities and pictures. Her perception of high qualities in such merchandise was so keen that she used to live on the poorest fare to be able to pick them up in shops and at auctions. She bought without hesitating, and was said never to have blundered. The experts who have appraised her collection estimate its value at about £140,000. After her little lodging had become inconveniently crowded with art furniture, she took a shop on the Quai Voltaire, which she filled with it. Her trade prospered greatly. Leading amateurs gave her large orders, high commissions, and regarded her as an authority. From the Quai Voltaire she migrated to the Quai Bethune, Ile Saint Louis, where she hired a large flat, which she arranged with great taste as show-rooms. Her wealthy customers followed her. The general public knew little of her. One of her artistic passions was for music. She spent her Sundays at concerts, and often went as a gallery auditor to the Opera House. Her favourite resort was the Concert Colonne, which she long frequented. She made there the acquaintance of the first violin, whom she married. He and she were bound together by similarity of tastes, and found happiness in the society of each other. She learned, as his wife, the unhappy lot of most musicians and often of men and women of first rate professional talents. The public pay with unreasoning profusion their musical favourites, but allow the others to struggle or almost hopelessly to die of starvation. The elect are, indeed, a petted and pampered few. Mme. Lelong remained in business after her marriage, and spent largely in aiding her husband's unfortunate comrades. Not long before her death she wrote to a sub-director of the Louvre to offer to that museum a Largillière, a Latour, a statuette by Coyzevox, and Italian dishes by della Robbia. She never received an answer, and so the whole collection will be scattered far and wide. The sum she bequeaths for a home and other modes of relief for distressed musicians is considerable. But the proceeds of the sale must cover it, and leave a handsome balance for Mme. Lelong's relations, who are struggling folks in the South of France.

A private detective named Souffrain has been making a certain number of revelations in the press on the subject of the flight of the Humberts. The disclosures were very sensational, and they implicated a lady extremely well known in Parisian society, in the sense that she was said to have lent the adventurers a million or so francs at a time, in order that they might be put in the safe to show the dupes. One of the best known notaries, Maitre Lanquest, figured in this recital; he was said, as the lady's confidential man of business, to have arranged the loan. There was an additional point in these allegations, because M. Lanquest's name was very disagreeably mixed up with the Rente Viagere, an insurance company started by Mme. Humbert for the purpose of advancing her money. Lanquest drew up the articles of association. It is only right to say that he realized his responsibility, and out of his own pocket paid a large sum of money to the unfortunate investors in the company. His own credit, therefore, is re-established. Now he has characterized the story of the private detective, who was employed in some capacity by Mme. Humbert herself, as entirely false. It also appears that the lady whose name was mentioned as assisting Mme. Humbert (not, of course, with any true knowledge of the circumstances) in playing her part, was away from Paris at the time, and therefore could not have acted as she was supposed to have done. In fact, very little reliance can be placed on the story of the man Souffrain. The curious thing is that this detective was employed by the juge d'instruction, who has been dismissed from the case, to discover the whereabouts of the runaways. Considering the former close relations that existed between Souffrain's agency and the Humberts, the appointment appeared a very singular one. It was hardly wonderful, perhaps, that the public accused the unofficial policiers of not only not assisting justice but of continuing to be in relation with the fugitives, and giving them information as to the progress of the chase. Be that as it may, it is certain that the private agencies, which exist to an extraordinary degree in Paris, do not enjoy an altogether sweet reputation, if we except those associations which have exclusively a commercial clientele. These agencies are conducted by men who have generally been in the official detective service. Sometimes they are ex-magistrates, the exigencies of whose pecuniary position force them to seek a means—even a very objectionable means—of earning a livelihood. Vidocq, one of the most famous of them all,

began his intimate acquaintance with the police and their methods from the inside of a prison cell. The system of detection is very widespread in Paris, and appears in the most disagreeable forms. Sometimes the evidence thus accumulated finds its way into the divorce court; in other cases it is used shamelessly for blackmail. Since the time when Balzac limned Vautrin with the power of his masterly pencil, creatures have been found to ply the trade and derive a fortune from it, if not the satisfaction of an honest man. Even statesmen have made use of them, and there is the story of Thiers who used their aid to capture the Duchesse de Berry. The limier received his blood money of £12,000.

Truly the position of the Government of Republican Defence is not a very happy one at this moment. There is the disagreeable fact of the Budget deficit, which has made even the light-hearted Deputies, who are always prepared to throw the taxpayer's money out of the window, talk piously of "peace, retrenchment and reform," following the old Gladstone formula. It broods like a bird of ill omen over all the bright ambitious plans of the new legislators, and there are other matters which are as clogs upon the wheels of the car of State. M. Rouvier entered office with the express purpose of regulating the Budget, and it is safe to say that what he has failed to accomplish no other financier could succeed in. Policy is perpetually standing in the way of efficiency in France. As an instance, the Budget Committee has clearly received the hint not to deal with the clause affecting the taxation of the "bouillers de cru" or private distillers, at this moment (which is one of the expedients of M. Rouvier for raising money), because the Senatorial elections are coming on and the Government wishes to stand well with the peasant proprietary, which is most interested in this question of private distillation. Meanwhile the Session of Parliament is to come to an end in a fortnight's time, with the deficit still unaccommodated. The conversion of the Rente was anticipated to do great things for this year's Budget, but it has simply stopped a few gaps, and taxation has gone on increasing. Rente is below ninety-nine francs and there have been huge withdrawals from the caisses d'epargne amounting to four millions sterling since the beginning of the year. That does not speak for prosperity, or perhaps for confidence. Almost the only direction in which the Government has distinctly scored is over the childish agitation got up by certain Nationalists against paying the rates. So much has it failed that the Government has received four millions more this year than it had at the corresponding period last year. The amusing thing is that the very people who headed the revolt were the first to visit the tax collector. In directions where the results are moral rather than material, the Government have been hardly more successful. The affairs of Boulaine and Humbert are placed at the door of the Administration, and the scandals at the Palais de Justice awake the ugliest memories of Wilson and Panama. The Government is so conscious of its moral obligation in these matters, especially the "Affaire Humbert," that it is doing its very utmost, or at least making a show of it, to track down the authoress of "the greatest swindle." The feeling gains ground that M. Hamard, the new Chief of the Surete, has actually excellent clues in his hand, and that the arrest of three interesting persons is a question of time merely. Paris would not be surprised to hear the news any day, especially in view of the interpellation.

The Institut, that home of the five academies that stand for learning in France, is up in arms against a proposal to demolish a portion of the building that form so conspicuous an architectural feature on "the other side" of the river, for the purposes of improvements. It is said that an assembly of gentlemen distinguished for their disinterested studies and for their patriotism in the best acceptation of the word should be moved to bar the march of progress. It only shows how human the most learned and exalted of us are when it comes to a question of our personal comfort. The members of the Institut complain that their library will be interfered with, and their various undertakings seriously hampered, not to speak of the discomfort inflicted upon elderly savants, who would be unhappy in any other surroundings. The protest, which has been issued from the Temple of Science and Erudition, of the Belles Lettres, and of Philology, and bears the august signature of the two permanent secretaries, has been evoked by the proposal of the Municipal Council to prolong that important thoroughfare on the left bank, the Rue de Rennes, to the quay by the side of the Seine. That would give a fine broad street from Montparnasse to the river and thence to the other side, if the proposal is carried out to remove the picturesque but inadequate Pont des Arts, which is merely a footbridge, and in its place erect a structure capable of bearing the burden of traffic that is certain to flow that way. Any one at all acquainted with his Paris will see the importance of the scheme, which would carry fresh nourishment to the vitals of the Quarter." Among the designs for the development of the capital city it ranks only second to the completion of the Boulevard Haussmann by cutting a way through the Rue Taitbout, which would make an alternative thoroughfare to the Great Boulevards. At present the Rue de Rennes finishes in a narrow and ancient street known as the Rue Bonaparte which will hardly admit the ungainly omnibuses that serve as the communication between the two banks. Now this proposition to carry the Rue de Rennes through the river has been heard of, often enough, of recent years, but at the present moment it has become a matter of practical politics. The Metropolitain, like a restless mole, is about to pierce its fourth tunnel from a point on the northern boundary of the city to the south—that is from the Porte de Clignancourt to the Porte d'Orleans. On the way it must pass through the Rue Bonaparte, and it actually has the pretension to burrow under the sacred cupola of the Institut. Now, the houses in the Rue Bonaparte are too ancient to underpin without great danger, and consequently this long-talked-of scheme of enlargement has become a most pressing matter. "Oh, no!" says the Institut; "you take your impertinent little line along by the colonnade of the Louvre and cross the water at another point, which will avoid our buildings. You can then traverse the Rue Bonaparte, if you will, by two tubes superimposed." Naturally the engineers strongly object to make a corkscrew of their rectilinear railway. Unfortunately, like so many learned people who live at a certain distance from contemporary events, the Academicians do not take Time by the forelock, and now they are discovering how difficult he is to overtake. All the plans have been approved; the workmen are ready with poised pickaxes, and now the Institut launches its untimely thunderbolt.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 9th and 10th Silver Spoon Competitions took place at Coorla on Tuesday morning, with the following results.

The next shoot will be on Tuesday the 23rd. Distances—700 and 800 yards.

	Score 500 yards	H'cap Points for M. H. Rifles and Carbine	Total.
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vol	25	1	26a
Cr-Sergt H M O Harris, B V Rifles	24	..	24
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol	24	..	24
Lc-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	23	..	23
Sergt. P R Soundy, B V Rifles	23	..	23
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	22	1	23
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	22	..	22
Sergt Instr W H Cooper, B V Rifles	22	..	22
Qr Mr Sergt J E Keens, B V Rifles	22	..	22
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	22	..	22

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of Spoon.

	Score 600 yards.	H'cap Points for M. H. Rifle and Carbine.	Total.
Lc-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	26	..	26a
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	24	..	24
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V Rifles	24	..	24
Cr-Sergt H M C Harris, B V Rifles	22	..	22
Sgt-Instr W H Cooper, B V Rifles	21	..	21
Vol A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vols	18	2	20
Sergt P R Soundy, B V Rifles	19	..	19
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	19	..	19
Vol A C Otto, G I P Ry Vols	17	2	19
Qr Mr Sergt J E Keens, B V Rifles	8	..	9

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of Spoon.

A Scottish professor's "bull."—Professor Lodge of the Chair of History in Edinburgh University, speaking at the general meeting of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Liberal League, declared that there was one thing certain, and it was that they must not stand still. If they stood still, they should be thought, certainly, go backwards?

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James McDonald presiding. There were present Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder and the Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

EJECTOR STATION AT MAZAGON.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 19th instant on the proposal to take over from the contractors the tubbing at Ejector Station No. 1, Mazagon District, in its present defective state on certain conditions. The Commissioner in course of his letter stated;—

"I have the honour to state that the contract entered into on 1st April, 1898, with Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster for the provision of air-compressing machinery, ejectors, cast-iron mains, &c., for Sectional Districts, included inter alia the supplying and fixing of cast-iron tubbing for ejectors at each of the Ejector Stations Nos. 1 and 2, Mazagon District. By November, 1900, the cast-iron tubbing at Ejector Station No. 1 was completed. When the Contractors' Agents—Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas—pumped out the water from the chamber to enable the ejectors to be started and to hand over the station to the Municipality, it was noticed that some of the top plates below the roof were cracked and that sub-soil water was percolating through them. The attention of the Contractors having been drawn to this, they strapped the cracked plates with steel plates and supported the roof by means of two large columns, it having been ascertained that the cause of the cracks was the inability of the plates to bear the excessive tensile strain thrown on them by the peculiar segmental form of the roof. After the cracked plates were strapped and the columns erected, no further cracks appeared, and the ejectors have now been in full work for two years. Under the terms of the contract, every part of the work must be certified to be in a sound and perfect condition before it can be taken over from the Contractors, and under the above circumstances I declined to take over the tubbing in this condition, and asked the Contractors to renew the cracked plates. The Contractors urged in reply that the design of the tubbing which was prepared by them was approved of generally by the late Mr. J. W. Smith and that as the cracks were the result of the roof being too flat, they were not wholly responsible for the same, and stated that as the plates were strapped and the roof was supported by them at their own expense, and as no further cracks had developed since these remedies were applied, the Municipality ought not to insist on the strapped plates being replaced by new plates, and requested that the tubbing might be taken over. Their request was refused, and considerable correspondence ensued. In the mean time, the ejectors started working, and many houses in the district have now been connected up to the sewers. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on the 16th October last addressed me a letter in which they pointed out the great engineering difficulties involved in taking out the strapped plates and replacing the cracked plates with new ones, and stated that the ejectors would have to be stopped for a considerable period, and offered to pay a penalty of Rs. 1,000 to the Municipality on account of the unsound plates, and to give a guarantee that if any further crack appeared within the next five years, they would renew all the cracked plates at their own cost. Seeing that it would be very inconvenient to stop the ejectors for any length of time, and that a slight mishap or carelessness in the work of renewing the plates might so endanger the ejectors as to put them out of work for a considerable period, and also that the compensation offered is a substantial one, and that the proposed guarantee is a sufficient safeguard, I request the favour of the sanction of the Standing Committee to the contract with Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster being varied so as to empower me to take over the tubbing at Ejector Station No. 1, Mazagon District, in its present condition, on the Contractors paying Rs. 1,000 as compensation for strapped plates, and on their giving a written guarantee that if any further cracks appeared within the next five years, they would renew all the cracked plates at their own expense, the Rs. 1,000 being in that case refunded to them after the plates have been renewed."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the letter was a most important document and it should be fully discussed before they arrived at a decision. He read the correspondence relating to the matter and said that he was in favour of getting the plates renewed.

The Commissioner said the contractors had given five years' guarantee and that considerable inconvenience would be caused if the plates were renewed.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim inquired what would be the effect if the Municipality at any future time decided to renew the plates and asked what the cost of the work would be.

Dr. Viegas was opposed to the work being taken over, as the ejectors would be stopped working whenever the work was taken in hand.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the work should be taken over on the terms recommended by the Commissioner.

The Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna proposed an amendment to the effect that the terms suggested by the Commissioner be approved but that the period be extended from five to ten years.

Mr. Vithaldas seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim suggested that the amount of the deposit be increased to Rs. 2,000, so that if the Municipality wished to carry out the work they might have sufficient funds in hand.

The Chairman was of opinion that the contractors would object to the extension of the period proposed by the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra. He suggested that the period be fixed at seven years.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna accepted the suggestions made by the Chairman and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra's proposition was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Khote's amendment was voted upon and negatived.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram next proposed that the Commissioner's proposal be accepted.

The proposition was put to the vote and lost.

The matter was then dropped.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

The Committee further considered the question of accepting tenders for the work of paving the footpaths along Colaba Causeway and Mint Road with artificial stone. The Executive Engineer to whom the matter had been referred, reported that there were several kinds of artificial stone patented by different persons one of which was the Indian Patent stone prepared by the Indian Patent Stone Company at Calcutta. The stone had been laid out on general footpaths in the city with success. But none of the public footpaths had been paved with Dhondy's Patent stone.

The Committee accepted the tender of Mr. Gafoorkhan Dawoodkhan at Rs. 8,575 plus Rs. 909 for contingencies.

STEAM WAGGON.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of one Thornycroft Standard, three and a half ton steam waggon, five tenders had been received, which worked out as follows:—(1) Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., Rs. 11,795; (2) Messrs. Turner, Hore and Co., Rs. 12,300 if duty free; (3) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Co., Rs. 12,380; (4) Messrs. John Fleming and Co.; Rs. 12,440, if duty free, and Rs. 13,000, if duty not free; (5) Messrs. George Service and Co., Rs. 12,975.

As the tender of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co. was the lowest, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance. The expenditure would be defrayed from the grant of Rs. 12,500 sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution of the 9th October 1902.

It was resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co.

NARELWADY BURIAL GROUND.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, with regard to the allotments of the burial ground to certain sections of the Mahomedan communities at Narelwady. The Commissioner in course of his letter stated:—The ground measures 10,000 square yards allotted to the Shia Isna Ashari Sect including Moguls, Turkomans, &c. The ground could not be handed over to the community before the monsoon, as it is required to be made fit for burial purposes and walls on the south and east sides are required to be constructed. I herewith forward an estimate of the proposed works amounting to Rs. 19,134 and request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to their execution and to the expenditure being defrayed.—The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 19,134.

PENSION REGULATIONS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the draft amendment of the Pension Rules. It stated:—"With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 8196 of the 29th October last in regard to the draft amendment of the Pension Rules, whereby the Executive Engineer may be able to retire after a period of 15 years' service on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem, I have the honour to state that the pension regulations sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution of the 18th October 1900 in the case of the Executive Health Officer, will serve the purpose if they are amended by inserting the words "or the Executive Engineer, wherever necessary." It was resolved to amend the rule as suggested by the Commissioner.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

POWER TO SANCTION A PROSECUTION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have given their decision in regard to the questions (1) whether the Registrar of the Bombay Court of Small Causes had the power to grant sanction for the prosecution of a certain party to a suit for giving false information in an affidavit before the Registrar; and (2) whether that Court had the power to revoke that sanction. It appeared that the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, having been satisfied of a false affidavit, made before him by the plaintiff, ordered the release of the defendant and gave sanction for the prosecution of the plaintiff under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code. Subsequently the sanction was revoked by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court and the acting Second Judge, sitting in full Court. The defendant, thereupon, applied to the High Court under its extraordinary criminal jurisdiction for revision of the order of the Full Court of the Bombay Small Causes Court. Mr. Godinho, pleader for the defendant-appellant, appeared before their Lordships, and argued against the authority of the Full Bench to revoke the sanction. On a rule being granted by their Lordships against the plaintiff to show cause why the order of the Full Bench should not be set aside, the Chief Judge, Mr. Chitty, applied to their Lordships to be allowed to put in a report in regard to the circumstances under which he and the Acting Second Judge had revoked the sanction. On the rule coming off for hearing Mr. Godinho appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Hormuzdiar Cooverjee Coyajee appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the rule.

Their Lordships gave judgment in the matter as follows:—This is an application to set aside an order purporting to be passed by a Full Court of the Small Causes Court, consisting of the Chief Judge and the Second Judge; revoking a sanction granted by the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes to prosecute one Pragji Ramdas for offence under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code. It is contended that the Registrar in granting the sanction acted in a judicial capacity being authorized under section 35 of the Small Causes Courts Act to make any order in respect of the committal and discharge of judgment-debtors which a judge of the Court might make under the Act and that the order granting the sanction was passed while acting as a Judge; that under the provisions of section 195 sub-section (6) of the Criminal Procedure Code a sanction given under that section can only be revoked by any authority to which the authority giving it, is subordinate that under sub-section (7) of the same section a Court shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie and that under clause (c) of the same sub-section, where no appeal lies, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Principal Court of Original Jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such first mentioned Court is situate. It was further urged that the Full Court had no Appellate jurisdiction over the acts of the Registrar purporting to be done under section 35 of the Small Causes Courts Act, and that it had no revisional criminal jurisdiction, that the only Court which could have revoked the sanction was the High Court under section 195 sub-section 7, clause (c) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Assuming that the order was made by the Registrar in his judicial capacity it seems to our minds quite clear that the Small Causes Court whether presided over by a single Judge or by two Judges had no jurisdiction to revoke the sanction, having regard to the provisions of section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But it is unnecessary to discuss that question any further, because we are of opinion that the order granting the sanction must be held to have been passed by the Registrar as a public servant. Section 35 as well as certain other sections of the Small Causes Courts Act refer to what a Judge of the Court may do, but there is no mention throughout the Act of any powers being conferred on a single Judge of the Court. With the exception of certain duties which are specifically imposed on the Chief Judge, or his "locum tenens," there appears to be no provision regarding the powers which may be exercised by a single Judge and no rule has been pointed out to us under section 9 of the Act, providing for the exercise by one or more of the Judges of any of the powers conferred on the Small Causes Court by the Act. The Act all along, speaks of the powers of the Small Causes Court.

We hold that the Registrar had authority under section 195, sub-section 1, clause (b) to grant a sanction for the prosecution of an offence under section 182, Indian Penal Code as the public servant concerned. It was also equally competent to the Chief Judge to whom the Registrar is by law subordinate acting as a public servant, to revoke the sanction. The difficulty in the case has arisen from the confusion which apparently existed in the mind of the Chief Judge as to the capacity in which he was, by law, empowered to act, and he was in error in treating the matter as one for the decision of the Small Causes Court, as he appears throughout to have done both in the proceedings, in his letter (No. 72 of 9th September, 1902) to the Registrar of the Court and his subsequent statement of the case, dated 19th September, 1902. We notice that in the final paragraph of that statement he observes: "the Registrar has never, during the 20 years since his office was created, granted a sanction to prosecute, and I have now issued an order to him, that he should not do so again." It would be as well if the legality of such an order were reconsidered. We are of opinion that the Small Causes Court had no power to revoke the sanction, and that the Full Court had no jurisdiction to do so, but that such power is vested in the Chief Judge to whom as a public servant the Registrar is subordinate. We, therefore, set aside the order and return the case to the Chief Judge for passing such order as may seem to him proper in the circumstances of the case.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain J. Chellew, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Londsdale Earl and Countess, maid and two valets
Adams Mr and Mrs L C and infant
Thomson Miss
Wilson Mrs
Hodson Mr and Mrs H P and child
Buckenham Col J
Dashwood Sir G
Dashwood Miss
Boyd Miss E S
Griffiths Sir R W and Lady
Edwards Mr F A
Edwards Mrs
Davies Mr H H
Lork Mr H R
Compton Miss
Collings Mr A B
Williams Mr W A
Gleave Mr T R
Berryman Major and Mrs A B
Stewart Mr D M
Alport Lt Col H K
Page Mr and Mrs H and infant
Brandon Mrs J A
Chesney Capt E
Adam Mr R
Wilson Mrs
Thomson Mr
Ansell Major M
Thesiger Miss and maid
Kinahelt Mr J
Agmor R A M
Ingram Miss
Henriques Mrs and Miss
Rennie Capt Mrs and maid
Grimston Mr L C
Burnett Major General
Reddie Mr F A and Mrs
Follett Major J S
Evans Mr L P
Amrudin Mr C
Abdul Latif M C
Cayzer Sir Chas, Lady and maid
Cayzer Miss
Furness Sir C, M P
Furness Miss
Jersey Earl and Countess of
Villiers Lady Beatrice
Villiers Hon A
Adair Miss
Montgomery Mr A S
Wilson Mr
Killanin Lord
Pell Hon W
Jog Mr G
Muir Mrs Lockhart
Raper Mr F
Lynn Mrs and Miss
Lynn Mr G
Turner Capt and Mrs
Adam Capt J G
Whitaker Mr and Mrs
Swiney Mr H S
Rawlinson Col Sir H
Poynter D S O Major H
Turnbridge Mrs
Bannerman Mrs and 2 infants
Aitken W R T
Phelps Mr J H
Winslow Capt A
Stephen Rev and Mrs A D and 2 children
Rawlinson Lady
Mackerth Mr W A
Hatchard Mrs
Fraser Mrs and child
Hunt Mr F D
Macdonald Mrs
Stickney Mr
Wilkes Mrs
Davies Mr A M
Liddell Simpson Mr and Mrs
Seager Mr H
Marriott Capt E W P
Seth Mr J N
Singh Mr B N
Birch Mr S
Macdonald Mr R G
Keyworth Capt W
Green Mr A T
Gray Miss
Fisher Miss
Jacobson Miss
Davis Miss
Robinson Miss
Montgomery Miss
Sethi Mr K R
Bhasien Mr L R
Billeborige Mr J M
Tarachand Mr K M
Atkinson Mr C M
Brickley Mr R W
Mayne Major H B
Willis Mr R
Ingram Mr G S
Cole Capt W
Blythe Miss
Doctor Mr K D
Hannan Mr J M
Jeeves Miss
Herbert Mr
Hill Mrs and child
Yate Lt-Col
Thursby Mr W
Dain Mr W
Gray Mr G C
Cox Rev, Mrs and Miss
Deshler Miss and Maid
Hamin-Crawford Major
Shearme Mr D
Connibere Mr G
Willis Mr
Morton Major W R
Sassoon Mrs, two daughters and son
Ainsworth Miss
Lindon Mrs
Meikle Mr A B
Harris Mr H N
Gaziotty Mr
Moore Lt J C
Houghton Capt H

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would, I trust, in no little way, add to the health of the people of Bombay, if the Municipal authorities arranged that all the carts loaded with kachra or refuse be protected by a wooden board, both at their posts, as well as during their journey through the main roads. If the former is not found practicable, the latter, I am sure, will be. These refuse carts emit an offensive smell, as my afflicted Bombay brethren well know, to the passers by, both in conveyances and on foot, and it would be more healthy for the people, especially in these days of plague and the advancement of the science of public hygiene, if some remedy were adopted.—Yours, &c.,

LUXMIDAS M. MEHTA.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE VALLABHDAS JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhoy and Co., applied for the insolvents for leave to amend the schedule and to issue fresh notices, and to postpone the hearing for two months.

His Lordship: Why two months?

Mr. Scott: The vacation will be on, and the creditors unserved are upcountry creditors. Insolvents had served one hundred notices, and some twenty remained unserved. The accounts were voluminous, and they were not quite complete.

Mr. Jardine, for some of the creditors, opposed the application and said that the first hearing was fixed for that day peremptorily.

His Lordship refused the application and ordered the matter to be fixed for the 14th January next.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee appeared on behalf of certain creditors and opposed the application on the ground that no cause had been shown for the filing of a fresh petition.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, allowed the insolvent to file a fresh petition

RE VIRCHAND UGADCHAND SHA.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this matter.

Mr. Robertson appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Jardine for a creditor. His Lordship revoked the order of discharge granted to the insolvent, and postponed further hearing for four months without protection.

RE PITAMBER BHOGRA.

Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the insolvent and applied for leave to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Madhowjee Virjee, appeared for a creditor, and opposed the application, saying that the petition was dismissed only a fortnight ago.

His Lordship refused the application.

RE E. F. LILLY.

Mr. Hiralal, Mehta, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE FRANJIVANDAS KALLIANDAS.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for one month's extension of the interim order.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, did not object to the application.

His lordship granted the application.

RE K. MAHOMED CASSIM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule nisi for the discharge of the insolvent which was granted.

RE TALAKSEY THACKERSEY SHA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' postponement of the hearing of the matter and an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Louis Gregory Valladares; Ramjee Pragjee Sha; Jairam Kara Cumbhar and another; Shukulchand Purshotum Sha; Devidas Jagjiven Sha; Desar Meraj Bhansali and others, Gulam Hoosein Peerbhoy Shaik, Luxmon Munkojee, Pestonjee Cuverjee Pardiwalla and Anandrao Dinanath Naik.

A PHILOSOPHER OUT OF HARNESS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Well, I suppose one has to concede the point that, on the whole, the German officer is harder worked and professionally better schooled than his English confrere, but in all other respects our officers most certainly need not fear comparison.

Conduct of a scandalous kind towards the civil population of which some German officers have been guilty, off and on, are fortunately quite impossible in England, and the wonder to me is that the Germans of the middle and lower classes with all their vaunted education still so tamely submit to be treated always "de haut en bas", and occasionally with brutality by military officers and by men who enjoy the privilege of a preposition before their surnames. An outcry has lately been made by most of the German papers regarding the wanton behaviour of the German Police towards men, and women especially, and the refusal of redress for the stupid blunders and occasionally malignant actions of the officers of that Department, but in the Vaterland the Police evidently consider themselves to be the masters and not the servants of the people—another outcome of the military training, for nearly all the members of the "Force" are superannuated N. C. officers of the Army who are only too prone to treat all civilians in the same manner in which they were accustomed to treat the recruits in the Army.

There is of course a great deal to admire in the German character, and let us hope that the two nations of Europe, who are undoubtedly in the vanguard of civilization, who are racially as well as by intermarriages more closely allied than any other two nations on the surface of the globe, will each see the error of their ways and soon settle down to a better understanding, for, mind you, the fault does not so entirely lie with the Germans as a good many Englishmen think. The supercilliousness and often too loudly proclaimed assumption of superiority affected by not a few Britishers as regards the rest of mankind touch the Germans on the raw, and it would be good policy to remember, when criticising Germans, their institutions, and their manners in audible tones in railway carriages and places of entertainment in their own country, that for every Englishman who speaks German there are at least a hundred Germans who are conversant with the English language.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th December.

Members of the Delhi contingent will parade at Grant Road Railway at 1 p.m., on Saturday next, the 20th instant, in full and complete marching order, with arms and kit.

Mr. C. W. T. Elsworth having joined is taken on the strength and posted to C Troop.

By Order,

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th December.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in Ft. M. L. Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be a Meeting of Officers and N.-C. Officers of at the Nesbit Lane Head-quarters after drill to-day.

3. The following extract from Govt Resolution General Dept No. 6902 of Bombay Castle, 11th Dec. 1902, is published for information:—

* * * *

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Major Melville Walker, R A Supt, Small Arms Amnt, Factory, Kirkee, to be Major to Complete Establishment.

* * *

By Order,

G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th December.

1. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade to-day (Thursday) the 18th inst. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes.

2. The above Company parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

3. The Delhi Contingent will leave by Special Train from Colaba, at 1-55 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next, the 20th instant.

The Detachment will Parade at Colaba Station at 1-15 p.m. with their baggage. Dress—Drill order, without putties.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to G Company:—No 5464 Vol P. E Parker.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 17th to 31st January 1903 both days inclusive.

The Commandant hopes that every member of the Corps will do his utmost to attend for at least six days, consecutive if possible. Two Parades will be held each day, one from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and the other from 5-45 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Commandant believes that these hours will enable members to attend regularly for six days without serious interference with their daily Civil duties. His co-operation of Heads of Departments and Firms in Bombay has been solicited.

As it will be impossible for the whole of the Corps to attend at one time, the time during which the Camp will be standing will be broken up into two periods: 1st Period. 17th to 23rd, 2nd Period, 24th to 31st January 1903. The Syllabus of Instruction will be the same for each period.

Members are requested to inform the Officers Commanding their Companies without delay during which of the above periods they will be able to attend the Camp. Cadet Companies will not go into Camp, but will attend Saturday afternoon parades at the Camp.

There will be a meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday next the 22nd instant. All Members are urgently requested to attend.

THE AERIAL POST.

COUNT TAEGGI IN LONDON.

Count Piscicelli Taeggi, the Italian inventor of the much talked-of electric post, is now in London. He has brought with him numerous drawings and diagrams setting out in detail the whole of his system. We have already given an outline of his scheme, which aims at revolutionising the postal arrangements now in operation. The inventor claims for his system that it is thoroughly practicable, and that it will result in a great saving of time without being any more expensive than the present arrangement. It will be no longer necessary, he says, to utilise trains, and the great army of letter-carriers will be done away with to a large extent. The invention provides for letters being whipped along at the rate of from 200 to 250 miles an hour. Count Taeggi proposes to achieve this in the following way: Wires will be erected at an altitude corresponding pretty nearly to that of the telegraph wires at present. They will, however, be constructed in the form of aerial railways, two wires forming a track. On these lines will be run miniature carriages which will be propelled by electricity. Adequate protection will be afforded the whole apparatus which will be enclosed. The wires are to be supported by posts. There is an apparent difficulty in this. How, it may be asked, are the carriages to escape collision with the poles? The explanation, we understand, is that the wires will rest on arms projecting from the uprights. There will be two main lines, one for incoming and the other for outgoing letters, and all the large cities and towns will be served by them.

Radiating from the large towns there will be another set of lines, which will place the smaller towns in direct communication with the main line, while the country districts will be served by other tracks which will be connected with the second division lines—the lines that pass through the smaller towns. The idea is that the public will simply have to drop a stamped letter into any one of the many posts and the invention will do the rest. With-in the poles there will be an apparatus which will stamp the letters—i. e., impress the locality and the time of posting—and on the approach of the electric "tram" the box containing the letters will be automatically raised to the top and the correspondence emptied into the "carriages." They will then be carried to the central office in the district—in the case of London, say, to St. Martin's-le-Grand—and be automatically deposited into the building, and by a mechanical process conveyed to the sorters' tables. After they have been sorted they will be again taken to the top of the building and despatched to their destination. Letters from London will reach Birmingham in about half an hour, and those for Liverpool in about an hour.

Count Taeggi proposes to remain in London for some little time. Our Post Office is going fully into the scheme and if the Department sanctions the proposal the inventor is prepared to erect an experimental line between London and a provincial town simultaneously, or at any rate about the same time as the erection of the line between Rome and Naples.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES.

According to the Yorodzu Chobo, the Japanese Government has under contemplation the following extensive schemes in China:—1.—To establish a leather manufacturing and woollen cloth weaving company at Tientsin, to contract for the supply of arms, ammunition, leather goods, boots and shoes, blankets and woollen cloth necessary for a reformed Chinese army. 2.—To establish at Tientsin a Mint and a printing office to contract for the reformed currency and to supply other goods required in the remodelling of the financial administration. 3.—To contract for the repair of roads, the construction of waterworks, railways, and telephone lines in the cities of Tientsin and Peking rendered necessary in the improvement of the public communications. 4.—To contract for the publication of school text-books and others required for the reform of the educational system. 5.—To establish commercial museums at Tientsin and Peking, gradually extending them to the important cities in the interior. According to the Yorodzu, it is proposed to establish a syndicate of Japanese and Chinese to finance and carry out these ambitious schemes. The proposed Japan-China Bank will also give financial assistance in this development. A great effort will be made to increase the intercourse, social and commercial, between Japan and China.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

CZAR AND CZARINA IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

Mr. Tower, the retiring United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who has arrived at Vienna from Livadia, where he was received in farewell audience by the Czar, says that the Czar and Czarina are both enjoying the best possible health, the Czarina having apparently recovered completely from her recent indisposition and looking as well as he has ever seen her during the four years Mr. Tower has spent at the Russian Court.

During his stay at Yalta the Ambassador was invited to luncheon with the Imperial family. No other visitors were present on the occasion. Their Majesties conversed freely with the Ambassador and the Czarina as well as the Czar displayed the greatest interest in the various topics of conversation.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.
America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Jask Muscat Cable right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. |

PURELY PERSONAL.

JUST a few of the unconsidered trifles of the automobile world for the past week, says "M. A. P." I said in the first article I wrote on the subject that there would be soon no excuse for anybody not seeing the greater part of the world, provided only he could scrape up enough of money to have a motor-car. On this question of money, I should say that many of my friends who have taken up motoring declare that they have been compelled to give it up again by the dearness of the amusement. It is not merely the initial cost of the machine which makes the expense, it is the keeping it up Take, for instance, the question of tyres alone; a set, I believe, costs as much as £24; it is liable to burst at any moment, and one can see how easily he could thus be run into a lot of money. A doctor of my acquaintance, who is making an income large enough to bear a good deal of expense, told me that after buying a machine for £700 he had to go back to horses because of the expense of the motor.

On the other hand, an American came to visit me last week in the hope that he would be able to get me out for a ride and he came along with a Renault—a French machine—a beautiful, light little thing, on which I took some very pleasant rides with him when I was in France in the summer. This machine, he tells me, hasn't cost him £20 in repairs, and he has had it for nine months, and has toured with it through a good part of France and Spain and England. However, I fear the motor for the poor man is still in the future. I see one healthy sign—that is the prospect of a motor omnibus in London. It has been a long time coming, and there have been two or three experiments already which seemed to fail. This time apparently, there is a determination to succeed The new style of vehicles are being built at Granton, near Edinburgh, to the order of the London Motor Omnibus Syndicate, Limited. Quite a sensation was created in Edinburgh a day or two ago by the appearance in the streets of a brilliantly painted scarlet motor bearing in large gold letters the inscription "Oxford Circus and Crickle-wood I" This was the first of the new 'buses out on trial. Fourteen miles an hour is the maximum.

It is worth noticing, too, the breaking of the record for the motor cycle. The other day, while I was down at a country house a young Scotch gentleman turned up on a motor cycle; he had come many miles, and seemed quite ready to go any number of other miles. The machine which he rode was quite compact, and it really did not look much bigger than an ordinary bicycle; it was perfectly under control; and looked a beautiful combination of toy and tool. It is important under the circumstances—as young men are taking to these things—to see what such a motor can do. The results certainly are astounding. Mr. F. W. Chase was able, at the track in the Crystal Palace, to go ten miles in a little more than fifteen minutes, twenty in a little over the half-hour, and more than forty miles in an hour In two hours he had done more than seventy-nine miles, in three more than 115, in four more than 147, in five more than 189, and in six hours he had broken the record by doing 228 miles and 250 yards.

Let us just see what that means. On much a motor and going at such a rate, Mr. Chase could get to Brighton from London in a little more than an hour and a quarter; that is to say, in a shorter time than any train, except one or two run by the Brighton Line—one of the best and swiftest lines in the country; he could get to Liverpool—201 miles—in something between five and six hours, and from London to Plymouth—230 miles—in a little over six hours. Of course, I know allowance has to be made in these figures for roughness of the roads; the slowness of going through towns and villages and the like; but given a clear road, no obstacles, and few towns or villages to pass through, this is what could be done. And Mr. Chase, it should be added, although the day was one of those horribly freezing ones which we have just had, was only ten minutes off his machine during the six hours. Verily the auto has abolished time and space.

Small countries like Ireland will benefit most and be most transformed by this new method of locomotion. There will be no reason in future why everybody who wants to know Ireland should not see the whole country within a week. I see the Lord Lieutenant is evidently determined to learn for himself, and at first hand, the condition of every nook and corner of the country; by motor, in addition to railway, he can do so. It will be a unique and a beneficial experience for a Lord Lieutenant.

And now for two or three personalia of the automobilism of the week. My friend Mr. Scott Montagu's paper—"The Car"—out of which he is rapidly making a fortune, I am delighted to hear—always has the first news as to the movements in the motor world, and he informs me that the Prince of Wales has at last become an automobilist, having acquired an electric phaeton capable of going ninety miles on one charge of current, and with a maximum speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

Another interesting convert I hear from the same quarter, by the way, is the Duchess of Portland. Only a few months ago her Grace expressed the belief in public that none of her friends would ever adopt mechanical locomotion in preference to the use of the horse. "The Car" shows an actual photograph of the Duchess driving her own car—which is an undeniable piece de conviction.

Finally the motor has figured at a wedding and at a birth. When Miss Balfour became Mrs. Dugdale, she and her husband went off on a motor car to Mr. Gerald Balfour—the uncle of the bride—to his house at Woking; which was very plucky of them and showed what fine young nerves they must have. The case of the King of Italy is even rather more amusing.

The King was within an ace of being absent when the interesting event—the birth of another little daughter—took place. He had gone to Monte Cristo for some shooting, but he was hastily recalled by telephone. He hurried to his yacht and made for the shore opposite Rome, at a place where there was nothing but bare beach. The King insisted on landing, and was carried ashore in a sailor's arms. A motor-car was waiting, and by dint of furious driving the city was reached half an hour later.

There are now two Royal Houses that are rich in female children and equally poor in male heirs. Everybody knows that I mean the Houses of Russia and Italy. I suppose the mystery of sex in children will be solved one day. All that we know up to the present is that Professor Schenk, the Austrian physician, who professed to have found the key to the mystery, died in something like disgrace, and with his reputation destroyed and the mystery unsolved Mr. Balfour had a brother who, if I remember rightly, was killed in an Alpine accident. Those who knew the whole family say that he was the cleverest even of a family of clever men, and that his studies in embryology had proceeded so far as to give hope that he had reached to the discovery of this sex mystery. But his premature cutting off came at the moment when his researches were about to bear their fruit.

The little girl baby, which for the second time has disappointed the hopes of Italy for an heir, came a little before her time, hence that escapade of the King on the motor. She appears, however, to be a healthy child. It is a source of legitimate pride to English men and women that the nurse is English, with the good old English name of Dickens Mafalda the name, is mediaval Italian for our name Matilda,

The most notable of the guests at the dinner of the Encyclopaedia was, of course, the Prime Minister. I was sorry to see that Mr. Balfour looked rather pale and fagged. He himself told me that he had found the work on the Education Bill very hard; he will be glad when it is all over. Let me tell the world as one on the inside, that though politicians find the application of the guillotine politically infamous, and that as politicians they feel bound to resist it to the last gasp, it always comes to the natural and physical man very much as a relief.

Dr. Redwood relates that the chairman asked him what he intended to do with such a machine when he got it and expressed the opinion that manslaughter or suicide or both would be the probable result of its use. Dr. Redwood's arguments prevailed, and the car was built, but then the difficulty was to find anyone in the factory willing to test it. A brave man was at length found, and the fiery steed being shown to be under perfect control, the manufacturers were so well satisfied that before the car was delivered to the owner its comfort and efficiency were practically demonstrated to the then Prince of Wales, who was visiting Warwick Castle,

Dr. Redwood considers that just as we purposely waste a large amount of artificial light by the use of shades in order to produce a pleasing effect, so in like manner to enjoy automobilism with a petroleum engine, we must have power in large excess, and throttle it by means of an efficient controlling mechanism.

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TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING

LIPTONS TEAS

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D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,

A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.)

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

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All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.

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AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

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Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

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FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS

THE ORIGINAL PACKET.

Specially prepared for Boiling

COOK IN 15 MINUTES.

TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS.

Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.

FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.

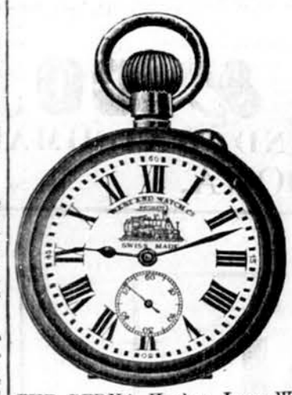
Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

ABSOLUTELY "THE BEST"

LOW PRICED WATCH IN THE MARKET.



THE MATCHLESS

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

Guaranteed for One Year.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE ..... Rs. 10-0
In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

OTHER CHEAP LINES:

THE EXCEL, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and large size, MADE ON THE ROSKOPF SYSTEM with and without a seconds hand. A very strong and lasting Watch.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE.....Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

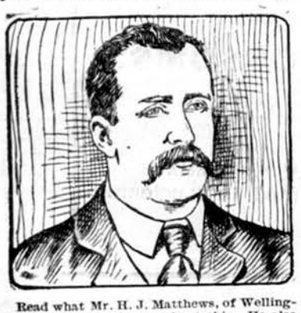
ABOVE RATES ARE NET CASH TERMS OR BY V.-P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph.

"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas" Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels become constipated, or when you are bilious or have sick headache. They cure quickly.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd BOMBAY.

XMAS Cards, Gold and Silver presentation Jewellery Watches, Electro-plated Wares, &c. now on view. 10 per cent. discount on the actual price rates during Christmas.

P. LUBASH & Co.,

65, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

Distinguished everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to the nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH FORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

ware of Imitations and Substitutes.

public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c. &c.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy F. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 18	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

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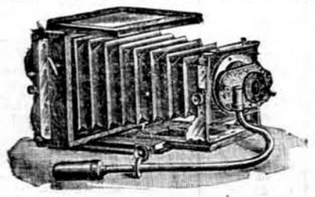

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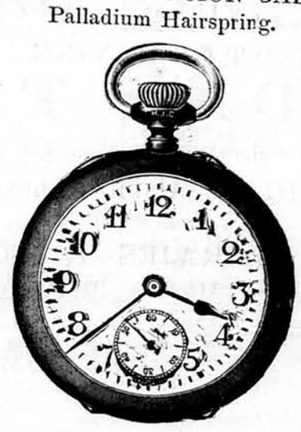

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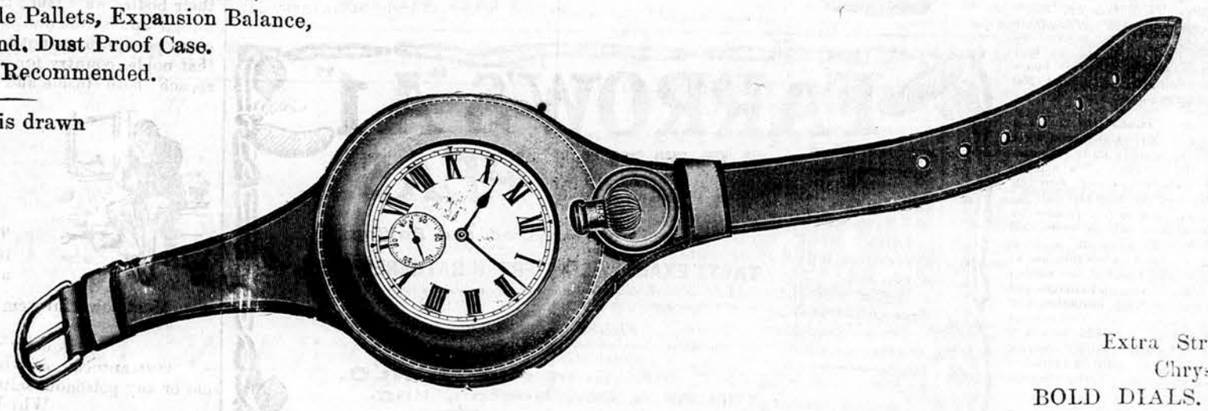

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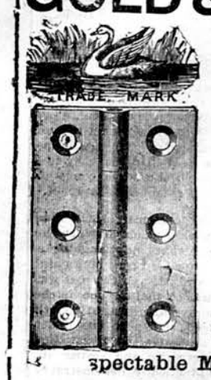

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